FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEXICAN FOREIGN SECRETARY OPENS OPANAL MEETING

PA220151 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 May 85 pp 1, 3

[By Pablo Gonzalez]

[Text] This is a time for definitions. It is the duty of all peoples without exception to stop the nuclear arms race. In view of the risk of annihilation, Mexico reiterates its support for disarmament and peace.

These statements were made by Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda yesterday upon opening the general conference of the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Arms in Latin America (Opanal), which was created pursuant to the Tlatelolco Treaty. He stressed that the Latin American nations are demanding dialogue and negotiation in view of the emergence of the specter of war. He noted that while huge resources are devoted to the arms race, the economic crisis dashes the hopes for the well-being of the peoples on the continent.

Addressing the representatives of the 23 Opanal member countries, the Mexican foreign secretary said that no one will be able to break "our will to respect the law and promote international cooperation." After stating that it is a pipe dream to seek peace through an arms race, Sepulveda Amor urged Opanal delegates to promote the use of science and nuclear technology for economic and social development.

Yesterday, Sepulveda Amor said that the Tlatelolco Treaty is an eloquent example of Latin American political talent. In the Tlatelolco Treaty our nations unmistakably expressed their will for peace and their decision to prevent the region from becoming a field of confrontation between the big powers, Sepulveda Amor added. That is why we feel it is necessary for Opanal to increase its discussions now. The Latin American countries know very well that the search for peace through an arms race is just a pipe dream which undermines the foundations of their security.

Sepulveda Amor also said that the imagination and will of Latin American governments has made it possible to eliminate the danger of nuclear proliferation from a large sector. However, he added, it is necessary to have a more definite policy that will guarantee full implementation of the denuclearization treaty for military purposes, which we have signed.

At this moment the welfare and economic progress of our countries demand that actions be taken in order to benefit from modern nuclear technology. The peaceful use of that source of energy is a right established in the Tlatelolco Treaty, but which demands greater international cooperation for its effective use. However, Sepulveda Amor admitted that despite the exemplary nature of the treaty it has not been able to prevent an increase in the arms race throughout the world.

Immediately after warning of the terrible consequences that a nuclear conflict between the superpowers would bring, Foreign Secretary Sepulveda Amor stated that "the current nuclear escalation fundamentally hurts the peoples' vital potentialities." He also expressed the hope that the talks in Geneva between the United States and the USSR will soon lead to effective nuclear disarmament agreements. Halting nuclear arms escalation is without exception the duty of all nations. However, the countries that have such arms undoubtedly have a greater responsibility, he said.

Finally, Sepulveda Amor stressed that in view of the danger of annihilation, Mexico has reiterated its permanent call for disarmament and peace and he added that this is probably the time for the region to reexamine the possibility of implementing formulas and imaginative mechanisms to limit conventional arms.

Meanwhile, Opanal Secretary General Jose Ricardo Martinez Cobo said that our region should not be involved in a power conflict between antagonist blocs that have nothing to do with our countries' real interests or the moral values of their peoples. Martinez Cobo favored launching a regional disarmament campaign because despite economic difficulties, the arms race in Latin America has not stopped. He also said that this conference takes place at a time when the world has resorted to a warmongering policy and the will to negotiate disarmament has definitely weakened.

Martinez Cobo added that today's nuclear arsenals have surpassed all foreseeable limitations and have enough explosive power to destroy the earth not just once, but many times. Finally, he stressed the need for a general campaign against disarmament. Merely possessing a nuclear arms poses the threat of aggression at any time, either through an unfortunate mistake, or criminal madness, of which we are never free.

ECLA ISSUES STATEMENT ON AREA RECOVERY PROSPECTS

FL171426 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 16 May (NOTIMEX) -- ECLA has stated that the Central American nations must overcome their tensions to achieve economic recovery. In a document issued in Mexico City, the organization stressed the defense of growth based on greater efficiency and productivity which will be a basic requirement for the recovery of Central America.

The statement indicated that neither more investments and import substitution nor sustained imports to international markets will be the decisive factors in recovery. It added that an increase in interregional trade would contribute effectively to the achievement of objectives when already-installed capacities are fully utilized, reducing the influence of adverse foreign tendencies.

On interregional trade barriers, ECLA warned that such restrictions should be kept to a minimum and mechanisms should be adopted that give preference to reciprocal trade. It added that it is essential to lift certain restrictions resulting from exchange controls now in effect in some countries.

The document specifies that in future years, international work plans for the area should incorporate themes that preserve economic interdependence among the countries of the region and facilitate the instrumentation of policies that allow economic recovery in the area.

BRAZIL'S SETUBAL ON AREA RELATIONS, DEBT ISSUE

PY210316 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal is currently visiting Argentina and this afternoon he met with President Alfonsin. After the meeting, Setubal expressed his concern over the militarization of the Malvinas Islands.

[Begin recording] [Setubal] Let me first express my warm greetings to our sister country Argentina on the occasion of my first trip as foreign minister of the new Brazilian Republic to demonstrate our special interest in relations between Brazil and Argentina.

[Reporter] Do you think that Argentina and Brazil have a common destiny in regard to the crisis we are suffering?

[Setubal] I believe that since we are in the same region, we must undertake the task of developing it together. We should have stronger relations than in the past, when each of our countries gave greater importance to relations with other continents than with one another. I believe that that stage is over.

[Reporter] Do you believe it is necessary to establish a common front to overcome the foreign debt problem?

[Setubal] I believe that the foreign debt problem is very well expressed by the Cartagena Consensus. From the political point of view, we should all work within that consensus to negotiate a change in the international system. However, each country will renegotiate its debt at a bilateral level and in keeping with its possibilities.

[Reporter] Does Brazil also favor finding a political solution to the foreign debt problem?

[Setubal] We insist that a political solution is negotiation with the international financial system. We insist that the international financial system agencies like the IMF should only negotiate within the rules established by the Bretton Woods agreement and by rearranging the agreements that regulate the international financial system. This must be renegotiated taking into consideration the needs and the interests of developing countries such as Argentina and Brazil.

[Reporter] Does Brazilian foreign policy faithfully reflect Tancredo Neves' thoughts?

[Setubal] Without a doubt, it does. In a statement that is already a classic in our Congress, Tancredo Neves established the basic guidelines of Brazilian foreign policy, which we will continue to follow. In that statement, Tancredo Neves said that Brazilian foreign policy has always been the result of national consensus even during periods of great internal tension. Therefore, we will continue with Itamaraty's traditional policy, trying to give more importance to relations within Latin America and facing the current world's problems. [end recording]

CNEA PRESIDENT OUTLINES NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY211706 Paris AFP in Spanish 0609 GMT 21 May

[By Luis Maria Maiz]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (AFP) -- Despite the budget cuts imposed because of the serious economic crisis, the Argentine nuclear program will not be paralyzed and will go ahead with the objective of improving the well-being of the people rather than the power of the state, National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) President Alberto Constantini has said. In an exclusive interview with AFP, Constantini reported that during a recent meeting with President Raul Alfonsin, it was pointed out that it is necessary to apply nuclear energy to peaceful uses. The use of radioisotopes in nuclear medicine and industry shall testify to the truth of this assertion. Radioisotopes are used not only in medicine, biology, and biochemistry but also in food preservation, in the production of nitrogen fertilizers, in the improvement of livestock, and in several engineering and industrial processes, particularly in metallurgy. Constantini stressed determination to make every effort to carry on with the application of radioisotopes project, so that everybody will know that the CNEA is working for the health and the economy of the people. In an apparent allusion to the previous military administration (in power between 1976 and 1983), Constantini said that the CNEA used to represent the power of the state from the military viewpoint and from the viewpoint of domination. Rather than the power of the state, now we want it to represent the well-being of the people, he remarked.

Constantini explained that the energy production issue was discussed with the president and that the pace of the projects will be set by economic possibilities and energy needs. Argentina has two nuclear plants, Atucha I and Embalse. The Atucha II plant is under construction. Atucha II is scheduled to begin operations in 1990. Thus, it will be necessary to produce heavy water, which will be used as a moderator (of natural uranium reactors), to implement the expansion of prospecting and contraction plans, and to carry on with the fuel production program. This is why we are undertaking parallel efforts, and we will obviously have to develop the proper technologies for these three areas -- fuel, moderator, and the element that generates electric power -- he said. After admitting that the Atucha II project suffered a 6-month delay this year, mainly because the 1985 national budget will not be approved until July, Constantini said the plant will begin operating in 1990 if an additional investment is made to compensate for the delay, and provided we do not reach the project's critical stage. Alfonsin also stressed the need to preserve human resources. Therefore, priority treatment will be given to all of the areas of the research and development program.

In summary, on the basis of our reasoning, of the support for the sector, and of the importance of research, human resources, the application of radioisotopes, and our participation in the electric power centrals, we can conclude that no part of the nuclear plan can at this moment be halted, Constantini stated. Therefore, construction of the experimental heavy water plant will be completed, although a $10-million investment is still needed for completion. The Tander project (the Tandem Argentino, a heavy ion research accelerator) will be completed. The uranium enrichment program will also continue.

Constantini said that this policy will be ratified by Alfonsin in a message he will deliver on 31 May, Atomic Energy Day, in the southern city of Bariloche. Constantini reported that the presidents of the Latin American Energy Commissions have been invited to come to Bariloche that day to issue a statement in support of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, particularly in the field of medicine.

At the same time, he announced that the Applied Research Institute, INVAP, a state-run company whose scientific personnel b long to the CNEA, will build a bulk container for cobalt and the first locally made cobalt therapy equipment. The CNEA chairman recalled that the same group of physicists who succeeded in mastering the uranium enrichment process in the Pilcaniyeu experimental station 2 years ago is working in INVAP. On the other hand, perhaps as a way to alleviate the serious problem of the low salaries being paid to the technicians, CNEA scientists will be transferred to another state corporation recently established, High Technology [ALTEC], to develop a microcomputers project.

With regard to cooperation with other countries, Constantini recalled that technical cooperation agreements are in force with virtually every country in Latin America, but that they are more effective with Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile and that there are very intense and friendly ties with Bolivia in the field of nuclear medicine. Constantini stated that an agreement was reached with Colombia to build a reactor (zero power type, for research) there as has been done in Peru.

The problem in the case of the Latin American countries is that this type of cooperation requires Argentine financing, something that is hard to achieve owing to the economic situation in the country, Constantini admitted. Nevertheless, an effort is being made to export technology to other Third World countries and maybe we will close a deal which we will make public in due time, by the end of May, Constantini said. In the case of the PRC, where several missions have been sent, Constantini said that their main interest lies in obtaining the fuel cycle (a technique achieved by Argentina) because they will build several nuclear power plants.

Asked about a feasibility study to build a nuclear-powered submarine (which was started during the military regime after the Malvinas war), Constantini revealed that the study continued for 3 months under the current regime and then was paralyzed owing to budgetary restrictions. Constantini made it clear, however, that the project has not been discarded since a reactor like the one that was to be developed, with 15 megawatts of power, may be of interest as an energy source for remote or inhospitable areas because it does not have to be refueled for 5 years and eliminates the large high-tension powerline systems. Such a reactor would be especially useful in jungle or forested areas of Brazil or Peru. Therefore, the idea of developing a prototype has not been ruled out, Constantini concluded.

CGT CONFIRMS 23 MAY STRIKE, RALLY; BACKS UBALDINI

PY211644 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (NA) -- Today the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] confirmed that there will be a stoppage and a workers mobilization on 23 May, and it also tacitly answered the criticism made by President Alfonsin by noting that on 23 May, workers at Plaza de Mayo will support "demands that no one has the right to belittle with insults, which are expected from the arrogant oligarchy but inadmissible in an atmosphere of democratic coexistence."

The CGT added that "the technocrats of the economy should leave if they are unable to come up with effective measures to overcome the crisis and satisfy the urgent needs of the people." The CGT thus expressed support for a recent statement by CGT Secretary Saul Ubaldini that has caused much controversy with the government.

Ubaldini, who together with Osvaldo Borda has been appointed to deliver speeches at the rally, also made it clear that "there is absolutely no possibility" that the rally will be either called off or modified in case of negotiations with the government.

Ubaldini made this statement at the end of a meeting that the CGT Executive Council held today and after he read a document approved by the CGT Executive Council entitled "All of Us Will Rescue the Destiny of the Nation on 23 May at Plaza de Mayo; The People Are Quite Aware of What It Is All About."

The document states that "of the wide spectrum of Argentine political society, only the main addressee of our message, the government, has been unable to understand it." It charges the government with not having tried to hold a dialogue and with having instigated a controversy. It adds that "instead of dealing with the basic issues, it has barely grazed the surface of problems, as if it were merely another onlooker and not the main protagonist in the crisis." The statement adds: "Political deafness is a serious symptom in those who have taken upon themselves to teach us how to live in democracy." It says that except for "the government, government officials, legislators, and its political mechanism (the Radical Civic Union), all spheres of Argentine society, including the church, the political parties, and the most representative social sectors, have called attention to the situation the Argentine working class is experiencing." The CGT is grateful for this support and it thanks its regional organizations for the six rallies they have held in the interior of the country since 30 April to express "the people's concern for and solidarity with our demands."

It charges that "the government and the ruling party prefer to attack the CGT, to slander CGT leaders, and to adopt relativistic views regarding the demands of those represented by the CGT," while it associates just criticism against its wavering economic policy with the stability of the institutional system, as if the technocrats of the economy, who should leave if they are unable to come up with effective economic measures to overcome the crisis and to satisfy the urgent needs of the people, were the image of the Republic itself."

A month after the CGT plenum that called the stoppage, which is to be held as of 2300, and the rally for 23 May, the CGT Executive Council does not see "any acknowledgment that some corrections are needed." It states that "the government seems to be tied to certain unavoidable and unchangeable obligations" and that "the erratic measures it adopts at the financial level reveal speculative symptoms, while the causes constantly reappear." According to the CGT, "a mistaken political viewpoint" seems to lead the authorities to believe that "stubbornness is firmness and obstinacy is will." It adds: "In addition, the government is implementing an erratic but curiously consistent strategy which, through increases in the cost of public services, decrease of the purchasing power, and lack of credit, attacks not only the workers but the entire national productive sector." The CGT notes that "no sector, with the exception of the large multinational monopolies, approves of the policy that is being implemented, but the government is characterized by its false perception of public opinion; it concentrates on its own fantasies and refuses to face reality." The CGT points out that its demands are based on the fact that "inflation is devouring our salaries; speculation is crushing production; there is galloping unemployment; and the progressive reduction of purchasing power is increasingly worsening the situation of low-income familes." It adds that this protest has been called because "the government does not listen; it attacks but does not govern; the national economy is subordinated to the IMF; there is no plan to reactivate production; and the continuous enforcement of this policy will lead us to social chaos."

In view of this, the CGT repeats its call to "the whole Argentine society to concentrate all its efforts through legal channels to be able to rectify this suicidal policy." The CGT says that in response to this call, "all the working class united in defense of its right to be heard, to be respected, and to live in a dignified manner will support those demands which no one has the right to belittle with insults, which are only expected from the arrogant oligarchy but inadmissible in an atmosphere of democratic coexistence." It concludes: "On 23 May, at the historic plaza in front of the old Town Hall, the people will express their views."

PRESIDENT SARNEY CALLS FOR NEGOTIATIONS, UNITY

PY211847 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 May 85 p 4

["Text" of speech by President Jose Sarney at the Esmeralda Palace in Goiania on 18 May]

[Text] I am very proud to be a politician. We, the politicians, are chosen by destiny to think collectively so that we can see beyond our personal horizons and devote our whole lives to the service of society. Only in this way can politicians justify themselves and face up to sacrifices.

I thank other politicians for the demonstration of solidarity which I am receiving here. They are men who are misunderstood, unrecognized, and patient, leading idealistic lives dedicated to the cause of the common good. With such a vision in my mind, I allow myself to assert that we are living through one of the most challenging moments in our history.

The consolidation and capacity of a civilian government, its ability to overcome crises and solve difficulties, as well as our capacity to be unselfish, to show public spirit and courage are all at stake. To those who predicted that inflation would rise to uncontrollable levels, that anarchy would replace order, that our desire for changes would not be fulfilled, that hopes would turn into revolt once civilians came to power, we responded with positive and favorable results. We withstood the worst blow we could have suffered with the loss of our leader, but we did not disband. Inflation slowed down, chaos was averted, and the country began to change. The hopes and confidence of the people were rekindled. The participation of society and the decisions we made revealed the presence of a democratic government.

Ladies and gentlemen: I keep in mind a clear image of this momentous period that keeps me strong during difficulties:

On the morning of 15 January, just a few but eventful months ago, in front of the Congress building, the people took shelter from the rain under the national flag and sang of victory for democracy. It was a spontaneous and symbolic gesture which, because of the import of the day, turned into the most beautiful moment of the ceremonies on that date. The nation must continue to seek protection under the flag. Under its grandeur, the people brought about that moment with determination and patience. And patience and determination should be the attributes of politicians when it comes to turning hopes into reality.

This is the best moment of our republican history to build solid and lasting institutions to meet the aspirations of the people. The country's difficulties are indeed serious, but the will of the nation should create the strength and intelligence to overcome such difficulties amid the democratic truth that we have just restored.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need to forge a political pact without delay in order to consolidate this moment and to ensure the continuity of the process of rebuilding a democratic state. The pact should not be intended to offer support for the government, but rather to reach understandings, to strengthen the foundation of the representative regime, and to establish the timetable and form of the actions that are to follow, in order to give cohesion and uniformity to our purpose.

The great objective is a broad and lasting social pact forged under the auspices of the constituent assembly. If we adhere to the classic definition of the national political agreements, the rules of discussion of that social pact must be established.

In fact, any positive political action leads to a pact. The pact that brought about our electoral victory was a commitment to the nation. This pact, on behalf of the opposition, was signed by the leaders of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilizatiion Party and the Libral Front Party. Themakeup of the government came from another pact. The consolidation of the institutions which society and the times demand must now be negotiated.

I am not asking anyone to give up his political position, and even less to retract his ideological conviction. If we want a pluralistic society, we must accept diversity of opinion. We are not asking for strict, unquestioning commitment, only a willingness to discuss the ways to fulfill our national objectives.

I have confidence in the leaders of the Brazilian public. Their sense of responsibility has eased the passage through a most difficult period. I am afraid, however, that this victory will create the impression that everything has already been done and that we can now waste time on a petty struggle for positions of power and egotism.

Therefore, here from Goiania where the Democratic Alliance held its first, historic campaign rally, I make an appeal to all party leaders, state governors, congressmen, mayors, and municipal councilmen, and all the Brazilian people: The time to lay down our banners has not yet arrived. We worked together before, to gain, on behalf of the people, power over the state; we must stay together now to decide how we will use that power for the benefit of the nation.

Understanding among the party leadership is the first step. I have invited Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, that extraordinary public servant, to conduct, as leader of the majority party in the Democratic Alliance, negotiations leading to the fulfillment of the commitment we have made to the Brazilian people.

I am certain that the men responsible for this understanding will not be lacking in patriotism, just as I am convinced that no political force should be absent in this agreement which the nation demands. I wish to recognize the presence of, and express gratitude to, the Governor of Goias, Iris Resende, for the contribution he had made to the new Republic. Thank you very much.

STRIKE MOVEMENT SPREADING TO COUNTRYSIDE

PY211921 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The stoppages by sugarcane cutters and orange pickers show that the strike movement is spreading to the countryside. In the Serrana, (Utinopolis), (Batatai), (Sertaozinho do Pontal), and (Santa Rosa do Pentavo) areas, 40,000 sugarcane cutters have gone on strike in retaliation for the sugar mill owners' refusal to meet their demands. Some 5,000 workers have also gone on strike in the coffee plantations in (Utinopolis) and (Batatai). At least 4,000 of the 6,000 workers of the Bebedouro area, the main citrus production center in Sao Paulo State, have joined the strike. It should be recalled that we are at the beginning of the orange picking season and that 20,000 pickers usually work during the peak of the season. Pickets have been deployed at the entrance of production centers, but no abnormal situations have been reported so far. A negotiating session with orange pickers, scheduled for 28 May, may be held at an earlier date.

SALDIVAR, CHILEAN MINISTER SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PY172137 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 May 85 p 12

[Text] After a number of work meetings held in Asuncion, Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar and his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle Alliende, yesterday signed a joint communique. As is known, the Chilean foreign minister visited Asuncion at the invitation of his Paraguayan counterpart to participate in the ceremonies marking Paraguayan independence day.

In the communique, they express "adherence to the principles of the UN and OAS Charters. They make special reference to the legal equality of peoples, territorial integrity, and noninterference in domestic and foreign affairs of other countries as the essential bases for relations between sovereign states, including respect for treaties, the nonuse or threat or force in international relations, the utilization of peaceful means as the only solution to controversies, and the fulfillment of contracted commitments, in accordance with the norms established by international law."

"The two foreign ministers agree on the commitment of the states to contribute in strengthening dialogue and harmonious coexistence, the easing of tensions, and the creation of a climate of confidence, favorable for the development of international relations."

In the communique, signed last night at the Foreign Ministry, the two foreign ministers "categorically repudiated the use of violence, threats or force, subversion, and terrorism as systems for political procedure, which are used by the totalitarian systems to achieve their objectives, thus violating the fundamental rights of man. They also condemned terrorism as the most repudiated ideology."

They also expressed their concern over the difficult Latin American economic situation, especially the foreign debt. The ministers also agree on "establishing the political will of the two governments to increase trade and cooperation between the two governments through different mechanisms, preferably through the mechanisms of the Latin American Integration Association."

FOREIGN MINISTER SALDIVAR LEAVES FOR URUGUAY

PY212120 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 May 85 p 12

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar this morning left for Uruguay in the company of Foreign Ministry officials, and members of Congress with the firm conviction of reaching an agreement over the conflict between Paraguayan Airlines and the Uruguayan National Airlines, and also to make effective progress for an agreement over the use of the port of Nueva Palmira.

EVALUATION OF 'DECLARATION OF COLONIA'

PY211634 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1127 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpts] Colonia, Uruguay, 20 May (DYN) -- The setting up of an Argentine-Uruguayan ministerial council, whose main purpose will be to promote the economic and social integration of the two countries, appears among the important agreements for bilateral cooperation that were reached in Colonia during the 2 days of talks between Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Julio Sanguinetti.

The two heads of state yesterday signed the "Declaration of Colonia," a brief five-point document that summarizes the outcome of their exchanges as well as the decisions made by the leading ministers of their respective cabinets.

Alfonsin and Sanguinetti also held a press conference that actually was a repetition of the reading of the documents. The press conference did not last more than half an hour, because the journalists were advised that only a review would be made of the subjects discussed over the weekend.

Along with the Declaration of Colonia, the two presidents and their ministers ratified three other cooperation agreements, of which one stands out because it is considered to be important for the economic development of the two countries. In one of the key paragraphs of this agreement, Argentina commits itself to eliminate import duties on Uruguayan industrial products, up to the value of 5 percent of the yearly Argentine output. For its part, Uruguay will not charge import duties on industrial products made in and coming from Argentina and currently not manufactured in Uruguay.

In addition, a number of instruments and guidelines to fully facilitate trade between the two countries in cases of temporary supply shortfalls were established in the documents. Should there be an imbalance in the trade balance, compensation will be made through the purchase of capital goods. The agreements signed today also cover the car industry. Under one of the agreements, Argentina authorizes the importation of vehicles partially assembled in Uruguay and not produced in large quantities, and four-wheel drive utility vehicles that are not currently manufactured in Argentina.

For its part, Uruguay will eliminate the import duties on vehicle kits made in Argentina for models that are not assembled in Uruguay.

Finally, a third agreement sets up a special commission that, in a 12-month period, will study the feasibility of building a nearly 40-km long bridge over the Rio de la Plata linking the cities of Colonia and Quilmes. This commission will also review other integration issues, such as the lifting of restrictions that currently hamper travel between the two countries over the existing international bridges and other bureaucratic hindrances restricting the normal flow of people and goods on the roads and railroads between the two nations.

GOVERNMENT TO REOPEN SOVIET CULTURAL CENTER

PY220140 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The Uruguayan Government has authorized the reopening of the Soviet-Uruguayan Cultural Center which was closed by the government in power in July 1975. The resolution issued in 1975 called for the dissolution of the cultural center, its closure, and the confiscation of property. The present government believes that the 1975 resolution is against the spirit of the Constitution, and has therefore repealed it.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES FOREIGN DEBT REFINANCING

PA200754 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Today Venezuela signed with the representatives of 13 creditor banks the list of terms submitted by the negotiating committee to refinance the foreign debt. President Jaime Lusinchi made the announcement and said that this was an extraordinary achievement of great importance to the immediate future of our country.

Visibly pleased, President Lusinchi made this announcement at Miraflores Palace just after noon today. I am hereby advising the country of this news, just as I promised, he told us, adding that he wanted to take from Finance Minister Azpurua the privilege of giving this information.

[Begin recording] I took this privilege from Manuel Azpurua because many persons, the know-it-alls, said it was a lie. To them I want to say that what we had said was true, and here are the facts reaffirming that statement. [end recording]

Questions followed, of course, and the first concerned the reasoning that influenced the signing. The president said that the seriousness of our negotiations, the consensus of the Venezuelan negotiators and their competence, and the requirements of the national economy when they took over the government were all factors that influenced the signing of the terms.

[Begin recording] The fact that Venezuela has today given confidence to the international financial world is important. This is basically what influenced it: confidence in the strength of the Venezuelan economy, in the seriousness of the government, in the country as a whole, in its negotiators, in the Venezuelan democracy, that is, an overall confidence. Naturally the government is hereby guaranteed a much more realistic management of its resources, because we know how much we must spend in servicing the debt, and it is obvious how much we have available to meet the requirements of the administration. [end recording]

Another question was whether the signing of terms meant greater sacrifices. The president said no, that the negotiations led to very positive conditions, the best that any country has achieved so far. We negotiated, as everyone knows, without adhering to the commitments of the IMF, he said. Our economic sovereignty, so to speak, is guaranteed, he added.

[Begin recording] Therefore, the path to follow to return to prosperity or to recover a solid and real prosperity is difficult but secure. At this time there is no room for demands that are not based on the country's economic reality. [end recording]

After this, all that is needed is the signing of the contracts, and we believe this can be done next month when the negotiating team begins a tour of the countries in which Venezuela's creditor banks are located. The tour will begin with Tokyo, according to the finance minister.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi swore in the new ambassadors to Uruguay, Japan, and Libya. They are Armando Duran, Ernesto Santander and Jose Alejandro Sune Gorrin, respectively. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 May 85 p 1-14 PA]

PANAMA'S ARDITO BARLETTA ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT

FL212034 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1835 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid this morning accorded a warm welcome to his Panamanian counterpart Nicolas Ardito Barletta in the central patio of the National Palace. At the event, the Mexican president urged the industrialized countries to reflect on the problems and contingencies of world economy that affect the developing nations. He also stressed the fact that both Panama and Mexico seek world and regional peace and asserted that at this meeting both presidents will further expand the friendly ties between their peoples.

For this part, Ardito Barletta stressed that their two peoples share efforts in the struggle to achieve freedom, independence, and just development for Latin Americans and expressed his desire to further strengthen the existing ties.

Thus began President Ardito Barletta's official visit to Mexico, where he arrived with a party of 20 people, including his wife Maria Consuelo Rivera. The visit ends on 23 May.

Leaders Stress Ties

FL212305 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- Panama and Mexico demand from the industrialized countries that they reflect on the conditions of the world's economy that affect the region, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said today as he welcomed his Panamanian counterpart Nicolas Ardito Barletta. In the central patio of the National Palace, the Mexican president asserted that the two countries participate in Latin America's joint actions, adding that in the areas of trade, financing, technological transfer, and investments, the Latin American nations already have a joint line of thought and a common platform for international negotiations.

At the reception for the Panamanian president, De la Madrid referred to the fact that their two peoples are struggling for world and regional peace. He also reiterated the spirit which has led them, along with Venezuela and Colombia, to coordinate efforts in the struggle to bring peace to Central America through the Contadora Group. At the ceremony held to welcome the Panamanian president and his wife Maria Consuelo Rivera de Ardito Barletta, the Mexican president said there is great interest in reviewing, at the government level, the state of bilateral relations, cooperation, and reciprocal aid. We share indestructible historical ties, increasingly close cultural relations, and specific interests for exchanging views, coordinating actions, and adopting measures to overcome problems, he went on.

For his part, President Ardito Barletta asserted that Latin America wants and needs to make a great effort to preserve the freedom that comes with independence, sponsor humane and just development, and achieve economic recovery to strengthen the national situations and preserve peace and cooperation among the peoples. Later he described De la Madrid as the leader of this great Latin American nation, a man who shares the profound beliefs not only of his people but of Latin America as a whole. He added that he shares the ideals frequently expressed by De la Madrid, and stressed the friendship, close contacts, and interests that their two peoples share in Central America, Latin America, and the rest of the world. We have come with the desire to expand ties, discuss specific issues leading to better cooperation, and step up the efforts to preserve regional peace and show the rest of the world that economic, commercial, and technological reciprocity can be achieved to benefit everyone, the Panamanian president continued.

Further on, he acknowledged Mexico's achievements, stances, and ideals, which have enabled it to achieve peaceful and independent development while setting an example in seeking justice for all members of society. Our relationship will be bolstered at this meeting through specific actions calling for more bilateral trade and opportunities. Also, at these difficult moments for the region and alongside the other Latin American countries, we must search for chances to establish multilateral cooperation in a joint effort to persuade the international community that progress can be achieved through courage, better understanding, and political decisions.

The reception for the Panamanian president began at 1100. President De la Madrid and his wife Paloma Cordero received the Panamanian president and his party in the central patio of the National Palace, where a military band played the respective national anthems while more than 500 students from the Republic of Panama Primary School waved small flags of the two countries. Thr presidents introduced the members of their respective parties and reviewed a Mexican Army contingent that was present at the event.

Ardito Barletta Addresses Panamanians

FL220350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- Within the philosphy of mutual coexistence among countries, Panama is attempting to contribute to peace in Central America, Panama's President Nicolas Ardito Barletta has said. As he met with members of the Panamanian community in Mexico, Ardito Barletta acknowledged that tension and lack of trust have grown in Central America. However, he said his country must continue to support the work of the Contadora Group in order to achieve detente in the area. In his message to his fellow countrymen living in Mexico, he exhorted them to continue their training so that they can contribute in the near future to Panama's general development.

In a ceremony held at the Panamanian Embassy, members of the special delegation accompanying President Ardito Barletta, Panama's Ambassador to Mexico Mrs Emilia Arosamena Vallarino, and the Panamanian Professional Education Institute Director Enrique Riley Puge were also present.

De la Madrid Speaks

FL221234 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- Latin America does not need protection or foreign intervention to progress with dignity toward full development with liberty and justice, President Miguel de la Madrid said tonight at the dinner he gave for Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. He warned that Mexico, together with Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, will continue to oppose economic, political, and military repression because only respect for law and diplomatic negotiations will make possible the security and cooperation that Central America and the other Latin American nations demand.

In his speech, the Mexican president condemned the powerful foreign interests that have scorned the ability of our political organizations, our efforts to achieve economic development, and the social demands of the Latin American masses. He added that with their interventions, persecutions, and absurd wars, they harm sovereignty and seek to weaken our solidarity. He said clearly that in Central America, in the case of the Falkland Islands, and in the matter of the foreign debt, we Latin Americans have a duty to encourage harmony and cooperation and to keep outside forces from violating our peoples' independence, identity, and aspirations for economic and social development.

At the dinner which he attended accompanied by his wife Paloma, members of his cabinet, and the diplomatic corps accredited to Mexico, the president spoke of the need to strengthen regional solidarity in efforts that identify the Latin American peoples, whom he urged to retain confidence in themselves. The Mexican president said the problems of this continent can be resolved satisfactorily if the states act to reconcile conflicting interests with justice instead of imposing their will and deepening differences between the states.

In the text of his speech, the chief executive stressed the risk of nuclear destruction, the arms race, and the world economic crisis, which limit the initiative of developing nations. He demanded that concrete cooperation agreements be established between the industrialized nations and those with fewer resources.

The subject of Central America received special attention from the Mexican president, who expressed his concern at the buildup of tensions and obstacles that day by day threaten the efforts to negotiate peace and security for the region. He said the will for peace and the will for war are in continual opposition, to the detriment of the right of Central Americans to choose their own destiny and to develop with independence and security. He said that, in the area, war economies have been created that bleed the population, increase foreign debt, and destroy regional trade. The chief executive said that for this reason it is urgent to remove the immediate causes of those problems but it is necessary first to understand the nature of the conflict, to recognize that any solution requires the political will of the states involved, ideological tolerance, conciliation, and, especially, acceptance of the fact that Central America needs social change.

Toward the end of his speech, he referred to the high level of bilateral relations between Mexico and Panama and the need to strengthen them in the commercial, scientific, technical, educational, and cultural fields, adding they will soon be diversified with the signing of a partial agreement. Finally, the chief executive decorated the president of Panama with the Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle.

UNAM EXPERT CRITICIZES RADIO MARTI TRANSMISSIONS

FL211858 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- According to Leopoldo Zea, a Mexican expert on Latin American affairs, Radio Marti's transmissions from U.S. territory represent a new act of aggression that proves the Reagan administration's warmongering stance. Zea, director of the Center for Coordinating and Disseminating Latin American Studies at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), added that this development will exacerbate tensions in the area.

He said that although the station's attacks, which seek to affect the Cuban people's support of their revolution, are destined to fail, they are still irritating and require an immediate response. According to the expert, Reagan's arrogant stance not only sours the relations between those two nations but repudiation of these U.S. actions of force already involve most Latin American peoples.

Further on, he indicated that the name given to the U.S. radio station proves that the intention is to have a support basis for reaching the Cuban people. Zea, however, stressed that Cubans are fully aware of their revolution and will not become easy prey for the propaganda campaign unleashed by the Reagan administration.

As for the legality of these actions, the expert said that no tribunal can judge arrogance, and that when force is used instead of reason and actions are calculated and premeditated by the powerful, the sanctions of a tribunal are not enough.

COSTA RICA

NEW PARTY CREATED, LEADERS APPOINTED

PA170344 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 May 85 p 4

[Text] The National Union Party yesterday joined in the political struggle and will name Dr Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli, a dissident deputy of the Social Christian Unity, as its presidential candidate within the next 2 months.

The party's general assembly was held yesterday at the President Hotel, and Olga Marta Ulate, daughter of well-remembered former President Otilio Ulate, discussed the party's political philosophy. Dr Aguilar Bulgarelli explained the role of the new National Union party. The assembly members approved the party's ideological and doctrinal principles as well as statutes.

The following were appointed members of the National Executive Committee: Olga Marta Ulate, president; Enrique Gonzalez, secretary general; Juan Francisco Montealegre, treasurer; Rodrigo Gonzalez, vice president; and Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli, directorate president.

Members of the National Political Directorate were also appointed: Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli, president; Roberto Cambronero Vindas, Mario Boza, Grace Rojas Franco, and Luis Brenes Sobarado, members; Emilio Granados, Jeannette Lopez, Marta Nidia Camacho, and Oscar Mendez, youth representatives; and Amancio Herrera and Jorge Villareal, farmers' representatives.

The party will immediately proceed to organize district, community, and provincial assemblies; the national assembly will be held in late July to elect Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli as presidential candidate. Two vice presidential candidates and deputy candidates for the five provinces in the country will also be named. The National Union Party will participate in the February 1986 elections, as agreed yesterday, on a national scale and with candidates throughout the national territory. The party's colors will be blue and white.

The assembly members said yesterday that "this is a force, and the Costa Rican people will now be able to join a party that is not National Liberation or Social Christian. This is a dignified option, and we are sure that thousands will immediately join the party." The party's campaign will be financed by contributions.

UNITED PEOPLE COALITION NAMES CANDIDATES

PA200740 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 May 85 p 12 A

[Text] The United People political coalition has designated Dr Alvaro Montero Mejia presidential candidate, while writer Joaquin Gutierrez Mangel and Dr Arnoldo Mora Rodriguez were chosen as vice presidential candidates for the February 1986 elections. The selection occurred during the party's national assembly that began yesterday at 0900 and ended about 1800 in Sabanilla. Coalition spokesmen said that 830 delegates from the country's 7 provinces participated in the meeting.

Dr Montero Mejia said that United People -- formed by the Costa Rican Socialist Party, the Costa Rican People's Party, and the New Republic Movement -- plans to be "the only current alternative for patriotic, democratic Costa Ricans." He described this alternative as "a struggle against crisis and the dangers of war as well as for the people's welfare."

He added that the organization rejects all plans to isolate it ideologically or describe the party as "a simple extension" of the organizations that form it.

He later said: "This is a United People coalition essentially renewed, because the parties that form it have succeeded in returning to their origins and getting rid of dogmatic, scheming forces." Asked whether this meant a rejection of the possibility of forming an alliance with other forces of the national left, Dr Montero, who is presently a deputy, said that the coalition's goal is "to add new sectors to the popular struggle rather than remain stagnant, as we were for so long." He asserted, however, that -- based on their political platform -- they are willing to make efforts to extend the movement.

The presidential candidate said he will base his campaign on the following goals: struggle for peace and people's welfare; improvement of democracy; recovery of natural wealth and national culture; and defense of sovereignty.

In turn, writer Gutierrez said: "If ever it was a patriotic duty to form this coalition of forces it is now, because of the dangers of war and the destruction of democracy."

Dr Mora Rodriguez described the United People's task as "historic, because it aims at making democracy prevail, as well as our people's civil struggle."

The three candidates were introduced to the assembly delegates by Manuel Mora Valverde. The United People will choose its candidates for deputies in July through a process of internal conventions, Dr Montero Mejia said.

EL SALVADOR

ANDA REACHES ACCORD WITH GOVERNMENT, ENDS STRIKE

PA211743 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] San Salvador, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Approximately 4,000 workers of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers [ANDA] returned to work today after reaching an agreement with the Salvadoran Government.

The workers went on strike 8 days ago to demand that the government revise agreements approved previously and remove 12 administrative officials, including the president of that institute, Jose Ricardo Perdonomo. They were also requesting the improvement of social benefits and the right to form unions, according to members of the ANDA workers union.

Among the final agreements approved by the management and strikers is the reinstatement of 49 union workers dismissed during the strike and the revision of the commitments obtained by the government several months ago.

Meanwhile, the 15-day long strike by more than 6,000 workers of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS) demanding wage raises and the ouster of administrative chiefs, among others, continues.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ON TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA170431 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 May 85 pp 3, 29

[Text] The guerrillas are trying to obtain a tactical advantage from the government's sincere proposal for a dialogue, Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo, president of the National Assembly, told LA PRENSA GRAFICA yesterday. The idea of holding private talks prior to the public dialogue is to try to find some means that will lead us toward peace, Guevara Lacayo added.

Regarding the guerrillas' proposal to exchange the 20 mayors they have kidnapped for 2 guerrilla commanders, this is just a tactical move on the part of the guerrillas to gain time, Guevara Lacayo said. If the dialogue fails again, it will only lead to a state of frustration, and the Salvadoran people would start having doubts about the dialogue as a valid mechanism for achieving peace in El Salvador, Guevara Lacayo added. The two previous meetings were held with that idea in mind. Unfortunately, the FMLN-FDR has assumed an attitude which can only make things more complicated, Guevara Lacayo said. The5private talks should not cause any frustration; they would give us the opportunity to keep seeking the means for a peaceful solution, Guevara Lacayo said. The conversations in Ayagualo left the people with a sense of frustration; that is not the government's goal. The government's intention is not to toy with the people's hopes. On the contrary, the government would like to hold a sincere dialogue to try to find the right path for peace in El Salvador, Guevara Lacayo said.

FMLN GUERRILLAS RELEASE MAYOR OF EL CARRIZAL

PA172150 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Raul Pineda Ortega, mayor of El Carrizal, was released by the FMLN yesterday afternoon. This was announced by municipal sources in Chalatenango. Pineda Ortega is the third mayor released by the rebels in the past few days. The mayors of San Rafael Oriente and San Simon were released a few days ago after several days of captivity. The former mayor of San Carlos was also released by the rebels after his family paid the ransom for his release.

FMLN REPORTEDLY DESTROYS NATIONAL POLICE VEHICLE

PA210222 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] We have details about a police vehicle that was destroyed this morning. It has been reported that the vehicle was destroyed by FMLN forces and that the remains were scattered as far as one block away from the site of the incident. The license plate number is 17,821. For the time being, according to military and National Police reports, explosive experts are going over the remains of the light green car and have said that there could be another explosive device that has not yet exploded. It has been confirmed that the attack was perpetrated by leftist elements.

FMLN ANNOUNCES TRANSPORTATION BAN BEGINS 22 MAY

PA211301 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Attention drivers throughout the country; pay attention to this Radio Venceremos report: As part of its permanent policy of sabotage of the dictatorship's war economy, the FMLN has ordered a halt to nationwide transportation beginning on Wednesday, 22 May. Therefore, we ask national and international drivers and all our people to obey this order to halt transportation on all roads throughout the national territory effective the early hours of Wednesday, 22 May.

Attention: We ask all our people to take the necessary measures to prepare for the power outages that will take place in the next few hours. We warn the workers who repair power lines not to go near the downed posts or pylons, since the surrounding area will have been mined by our forces.

NATIONAL POLICE CAR AMBUSHED IN SAN SALVADOR

PA210226 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Attention Salvadoran workers. Reports from San Salvador indicate that on 18 May a National Police patrol car was ambushed with explosives at the intersection of South 8th Avenue and East 2d Street in San Salvador. The four thugs riding in the enemy vehicle were injured and taken to the Military Hospital.

HONDURAN ARMY REPORTEDLY SEIZES, TORTURES PEASANT

PA220431 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpt] We now present reports on human rights violations. Attention Salvadoran people, national and international press, International Red Cross, and humanitarian organizations: Once again Honduran troops entered Salvadoran territory in Chalatenango Department and captured a peasant.

We report to all of our people and the international community that at 1700 on Friday, 17 May, Honduran Army military patrols entered Salvadoran territory and captured peasant Efrain, whose surname is unknown. Efrain is a resident of (Taljinje) canton, Chalatenango Department, Republic of El Salvador. He was taken by Honduran troops to the border town of (Guarita), in Honduran territory, where he was subjected to cruel torture. This new incursion into Salvadoran territory violates our sovereignty, offends our national dignity, and violates international law.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CREATES TWO NAVAL POLICE CORPS

PA162319 Guatemala City Radio Sonora in Spanish 1129 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The Defense Ministry today revealed that the government has issued a decree for the creation of the Regular and the Special Naval Police corps. The latter's costs will be paid by those requesting its services. The new corps will work under the Defense Ministry's orders, according to the decree published in the official newspaper, and reported by this radio station earlier in this broadcast.

The Naval Police will offer its services on the country's inland waterways and territorial waters, at special economic zones within the port installations -- which are mostly involved in exploiting or using our water resources -- and to ships or boats within our territorial waters. The Naval Police will work under the Defense Ministry, through the navy's bases, and offer its services in collaboration with the Military Police, National Police, Treasury Police, and other state authorities.

The decree states that the responsibility of the Naval Police will be to safeguard public order; enforce the law; prevent crimes and violations of the law; pursue and arrest the aggressors in port and waterway installations, or abroad ships and smaller craft; and arraign criminals in court. The corps will also operate to prevent contraband activities, pursue smugglers, and arrest anyone who evades the fiscal laws. It will also provide help during emergencies to any ship's crewmembers, workers, and employers working in any fishing, port, maritime, river, lake, or similar installation.

The decree that creates the Regular and the Special Naval Police adds that the Regular Naval Police will be comprised of Army personnel members. The Special Naval Police will be comprised of personnel hired by the Defense Ministry, and their services will be paid by those requesting it, according to tariffs to be established by the regulations that will be issued by the ministry within a 30-day period.

URNG CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK ON GARRISON

PA211738 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 May 85 p 3

[Text] It was reported from Coatepeque that a soldier was wounded in a clash between Army troops and rebels in the Santa Anita Detachment, located in Berlin.

This action was reported by URNG members in a recording played by Radio Frontera of Pajapita when this station was attacked and seized in order to play the recording.

After the clash, military patrols began to search the area near the garrison, which kept area residents awake.

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN EL QUICHE DEPARTMENT

PA211720 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 18 May 85 p 2

[Text] A military patrol clashed with a guerrilla group at a place known as Cotsol, El Quiche Department at 1615 on Thursday. A soldier was killed and one officer and eight more soldiers were wounded in this action. According to the Army's Public Relations Department, the military patrol was on a mission to protect the property and lives of inhabitants of that rural area when the clash occurred. The Army also reported that a guerrilla group burned the offices of La Ermita farm in Patulul, Schitepequez at 1730 on that same Thursday afternoon.

A guerrilla group also used small firearms to attack the military detachment of Santa Ana Berlin, Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango Department. No damage to the military installations was reported. However, as a result of this incident, a farm worker ran into a ditch and killed himself.

HONDURAS

POLITICAL, WORKER REPRESENTATIVES SIGN AGREEMENT

PA211703 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 May 85

["Act of Commitment" signed by political, labor, and peasant leaders in Tegucigalpa on 20 May; read by Felicito Avila, leader of the General Workers Confederation, CGT -- recorded]

[Text] In a meeting of representatives of the legally registered political parties and their respective factions and movements with the mediation of representatives of the workers and peasants affiliated with the CGT, the Confederation of Honduran Workers, CTH, National Confederation of Rural Workers [Central Nacional de Trabajadores del Campo -- CNTC], Honduran Peasant Federation [Federacion Campesina de Honduras -- FCH], and the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives, Fecorah, concerning the document, position of the Worker and Peasant Movement in the face of the country's current Institutional Crisis, dated 19 April and the modified document dated 26 April, we have reached the following commitments:

1. We ratify our support to maintain and strengthen the current democratization process begun in 1980 for which we must faithfully respect the Constitution and other laws as is proposed in Point 1 of the document of the workers and peasants.

2. Regarding the release of lawyer Ramon Valladares Soto and the halt to the persecution of the other judges elected by the National Congress on 29 March as stated in Point 2 of the aforementioned document, we agree: Every effort with the corresponding judicial bodies will be made until Valladares Soto released.

3. Regarding Point 3 which refers to the reorganization of the Supreme Court of Justice, we agree:

A. To urge the members of the Supreme Court of Justice elected by the National Congress on 29 March to tender their resignations;

B. That the National Congress proceed to elect four judges of the Supreme Court of Justice headed by Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo in accordance with the express commitment reached by the parties;

C. To immediately place into force the law on the judicial career through the respective regulations.

4. Regarding Point 4 of the aforementioned documents concerning internal elections, we adopted alternative B,which establishes internal and general elections simultaneously on 24 November to elect supreme authorities, deputies, and municipal bodies. For this purpose the National Congress will urgently issue the legislation that will regulate that process with the participation of all the involved sectors. As long as the legislation that will regulate the internal and general elections is not in force, candidates to popularly elected positions will not be registered in the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE]. That electoral process must include all the necessary guarantees to ensure its legality and credibility through the corresponding state institutions, especially the TNE, the political parties, and citizens in general. The legislation in this regard must immediately include such important aspects for the country's democratization as the economic indepencence of political parties, individual votes [voto separado], and the permanent practice of internal elections for the selection of candidates to popularly elected posts. Those elections must be directed, controlled, and supervised by the TNE. The legislation must also stipulate that all the candidates who participate in the internal elections that will jointly be held with the 24 November 1985 general elections will receive just and equitable treatment with regard to registration with the TNE, the distribution of the political debt, and any other aspect related to the development of the electoral process.

5. In points 5 and 6 of the aforementioned document we make a pledge to prevent the use of state resources and positions to carry out party politics. Legal provisions must be established to make this aspiration of the Honduran people a reality.

6. The presidential candidates must instruct their supporters to set aside all provocative attitudes with regard to their adversaries, avoiding at all times and under all circumstances, slander, insults, and all actions that seek to belittle the personality of the other candidates.

7. With regard to the active participation of the labor and peasant organizations in the construction of a democartic, pluralistic, and participatory society, we agree:

A. To proceed to establish the mechanisms that permit their participation in the definition of objectives and the drafting of the national development strategies that will serve as a framework for drawing up the national development plan whose fulfillment must be obligatory, regardless of composition of the future governments of the Republic.

B. To establish forms of participation of the workers, peasants, and other social sectors in the state institutions that execute programs for their sector and to promote social interest enterprises.

C. The National Congress must issue the corresponding legislation to permit the fulfillment of what is established in the previous Points A and B.

8. The Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] and the Innovation and Unity Party [PINU] want to clearly state that although they are not responsible for the country's current political crisis, their participation is motivated by the desire to contribute to its solution and the commitment they have to serve Honduras' interests and strengthen democracy.

9. The Honduran political parties recognize the vital mediation of the workers and peasants to achieve agreements that permitted the solution of the current political institutional crisis and at the same time to consolidate the country's democratization process. Likewise, they recognize the wise and prudent attitude adopted by the Honduran Armed Forces during the present national crisis. They express special recognition of the Honduran Catholic Church for contributing to the search for a satisfactory solution to this problem. Our special recognition goes to the Honduran people who with their faith, dedication, and patience permitted and encouraged the efforts to find alternatives to continue in the construction of a democratic society.

10. The workers and peasants state that through their organizations they will maintain permanent vigilance for the faithful fulfillment of the commitment made with the signing of this document. They also suspend their organizations' decision to go on a national strike as long as each and every point in this document is respected in accordance with the agreement signed on this date among the parties involved in the conflict.

In witness whereof we sign this document,

National Party of Honduras: Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus, Mario Rivera Lopez, Rafael Leonardo Callejas, Gregorio Reyes Mazzoni, Jaime Mondragon, David Mendoza Lupiac, Nathanael Del Cid, Nicolas Cruz Torres

Liberal Party of Honduras: Efrain Bu Giron, Jose Azcona del Hoyo, Juan de la Cruz Avelar, Fausto Castillo Suazo, Ronaldo Bueso Penalba, Jorge Bueso Arias, Orlando Gomez Cisneros, Celeo Arias Moncada, Justo Pastor Calderon, Max Gil Santos, Alberto Rodriguez Espinoza

PDCH: Hernan Corrales Padilla, Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga, Ignacio Osorio Nunez

PINU: Miguel Andonie Fernandez, Enrique Aguilar Paz, Guillermo Casco Callejas

CTH: Mariano de Jesus Gonzalez, Andres Victor Artiles, Francisco Guerrero Nunez, Erasmo Flores, Alberto Chavez Lezama, Santos Valeriano

CGT: Felicito Avila Ordonez, Oscar Armando Escalante, Marco Tulio Cruz, Donatilo Herrera, Victor Inocencio Peralta, Fidencio Ramirez

CNTC: Miguel Angel Murillo, Teofilo Trejos

FCH: Jose Boanerges Lezama

Sigfrido Burgos Flores, representative of the Honduran Armed Forces

NICARAGUA'S CRUZ HOLDS TALKS WITH PAZ BARNICA

PA210406 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Arturo Cruz, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which is opposed to the Sandinist regime, met with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica with whom he discussed what his group is doing in Nicaragua to promote a permanent peace.

The former Nicaraguan presidential candidate complained that his country does not have the democracy that Honduras has. I am visiting the foreign secretary of a democratic country. I am sorry we cannot say the same about my country, he stated.

Referring to the Contadora Group, Cruz said that this group has made great achievements by preventing a greater escalation of the conflict and that if the FSLN takes the Contadora Group proposals seriously, these proposals would produce peace. He also said that the Contadora Group would be more successful when the democracies of area countries are given more importance.

NICARAGUA

CUBAN REACTION TO RADIO MARTI REPORTED

PA210023 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] This morning Radio Marti began broadcasting. The U.S. Government station will transmit especially to Cuba. Radio Marti has a 50,000-watt transmitter and a work force of 125 persons. In Cuba, the idea of establishing this station constitutes an action of very great hostility because, according to statements by the President of the United States himself, the station will broadcast to Cuba reports aimed at pitting the people against the Cuban Government. It has also been said that Radio Marti newscasts will, on the surface, be impartial.

At this time we are contacting PRELA, which will report on the reception of the U.S. station in Cuba.

[Begin recording] [Francisco Urizarri] We have suspended all work on the implementation of the immigration agreement with the United States in response to the U.S. decision to initiate subversive radio braodcasts against the island today. This Cuban measure is defined in a government declaration presented this morning at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. The document also announces that Cuba reserves the right to transmit broadcasts to the United States on medium waves, and to suspend all trips to Cuba by Cuban nationals who live in the United States, except for those of a strictly humanitarian nature.

The declaration also states that the Cuban Government intends to adopt additional measures regarding communications between the two countries, and reserves the right to reconsider the cooperation that it has unilaterally given the U.S. Government in the search for (?those who are in that country illegally), and other activites whereby the United States benefits from spontaneous and unselfish Cuban cooperation.

The document, also presented to the foreign press accredited in Havana, describes the U.S. decision to initiate subversive broadcasts against Cuba as cynical and provocative. It states that the station's initiation, agreed upon several years ago although it did not materialize until now, is being carried out in a strange, (?tricky), and surprising, manner, without any warning to the U.S. [words indistinct] to Cuba, and cannot be explained in any other way but as a clear attempt to rudely respond to the firm and uncontestable demands of the Cuban Government and its declaration on the critical economic crisis in Latin America and the Third World and the immoral, unpayable foreign debt. The government feels that with this measure, the United States is trying to turn international attention away from these serious problems, to deter the Cuban efforts to find an adequate solution of this critical and explosive situation, and to silence Cuba's demands.

The statement also explains that the shameless provocation destroys the bases of communication and relations that have been established for many years between Cubans living in the United States and citizens on the island. This has been a report by PRELA correspondent Francisco Urizarri. [end recording]

TRADE OFFICE TO MOVE FROM MIAMI TO TORONTO

PA210452 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Diplomatic sources confirmed here today that a commercial office maintained by Nicaragua in Miami, Florida, will be transfered to Toronto, Canada, due to the Canadian Government's announcement that it will increase its trade with Managua, following the U.S. economic embargo. The sources asserted that the commercial office in Miami is following normal procedures through the immigration office to carry out the transfer of all its interests to Toronto.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Trade official revealed that the transfer of this commercial office has been under study for over 1 year, and that it would not only benefit Nicaragua but also Canada. Nicaragua sold products to Canada in 1984 totalling more than $70 million, particularly beef and tobacco, while it purchased approximately 50 percent of that amount from Canada.

H. ORTEGA, BAYARDO ARCE ADDRESS CEREMONIES

Humberto Ortega Speech

PA182102 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1650 GMT 18 May 85

[Speech by Defense Minister Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega on the occasion of Augusto Cesar Sandino's birth anniversary, from the 3d Military Zone at the border with Honduras in Esteli, Nicaragua -- live]

[Text] (?Dear) brother soldiers, (?dear) brothers, the vanguard of the FSLN and (?of our) revolutionary government, (?in the) general staff (?of the Sandinist People's Army) [EPS], and other authorities [word indistinct]:

The date (?17) May has special significance for the Nicaraguan people. It is a day of profound significance for the Latin American peoples, for the peoples who love independence and freedom, for the peoples fighting for progress, peace, and dignity.

Ninety years ago today, the father of the people's anti-imperialist revolution, the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, was born in a humble cradle. It is the same cradle of these young men in the service, peasants and workers who today take up arms against our country's traditional enemy, the Yankee enemy who has attacked us. Sandino was born at a time when Ruben Dario's vibrant voice was denouncing the emerging Yankee imperialism which, already in its expansionist phase in mid-19th century, had sunk its claws in our newly-independent Republic and would again intervene in our homeland in the 1930's, finding then the heroic resistance and the popular victory of that humble man, laborer, peasant, and artisan known as Augusto Cesar Sandino.

We have chosen this beautiful day to create these new permanent territorial units of our EPS (?which) this military zone presents to our Army's high command in fulfillment of the various plans for combative cooperation imposed by us by the current war.

This 90th anniversary of the birth of Latin American leader Sandino is commemorated at a time when the current U.S. administration's aggressive interventionist escalation continues. We have all become victims, especially the humblest and poorest sectors -- you, peasants of our country's poorest families -- of the most recent aggressive and protectionist measure adopted by President (?Ronald Reagan).

This step in the interventionist escalation, taken in the form of the economic strangulation of our country, has become known throughout the world, and it has been denounced and rejected. Meanwhile, our country is fighting to eradicate the poverty that those seeking to strangle us economically bequeathed to us during their past domination through the Somozist dictatorship and the traitorous bourgeoisie that exploited and oppressed our people in the past. Yesterday's oppressors and exploiters are trying to strangle the benefits which, with great difficulties, the revolution has achieved during these years of revolution. The current U.S. Administration will not be satisfied with the advancement of the Nicaraguan revolutionary project. This is why for over 3 years now the current U.S. Administration has unleashed an interventionist strategy whose principal axis is the military aggression staged through its mercenary forces. These forces operate from Honduras and Costa Rica and are also supported by Duarte's servile government in El Salvador. They murder our people in a vain attempt to overthrow the people's forces, which on a 19 July seized power in order not to lose it ever again.

During all these years, they have been waging a shameless and criminal war that even dares give us lessons about our domestic and international behavior. The American democrats, the democratic ones, the civilized ones who bomb and set fire to neighborhoods in their own American cities, as was the case recently, those civilized gentlemen want to give us lessons about how we Nicaraguans must make our democracy and how we Nicaraguans must behave abroad.

The gentlemen who have organized Somozist terrorists in a mercenary army that constantly attacks our country from Honduras and Costa Rica, these gentlemen who have caused so much pain to our women, children, old people, to adults and to young people, those gentlemen who feed the killer's hand of the mercenaries, want to give us lessons on how we should live before they can stop attacking us and stop their plans for a larger military intervention, which is what Reagan's current policy is leading to. The most recent measure, the commercial and economic embargo, is nothing but part of the general strategy that the U.S. Administration has been promoting in recent years to overthrow the Sandinist people's revolution, to overthrow the revolutionary government that through the armed people's determination seized power on 19 July 1979. This power was ratified in the elections recently held in our country.

We Nicaraguans, especially those Nicaraguans whose duty is to carry weapons with the EPS, must clearly understand just what the current U.S. Administration is attempting to do with this measure of economic strangulation. This measure cannot be viewed independent of the general strategy of intervention. To date, the U.S. Administration, headed by Mr Reagan, has not changed its strategy. That administration considers this trade embargo a key part of its plans for a broader intervention against our revolution.

What is Mr Reagan attempting to gain from all this? Basically, he is trying to multiply the material and economic problems of our people, problems that the revolution inherited from our past of poverty and underdevelopment, problems created by the international economic crisis that especially affects smaller countries such as Nicaragua. It is a difficult situation for our people, a situation made worse by the military, aggressive policy of the mercenaries who have forced the revolution to invest a large part of its resources to successfully reject the mercenary forces of imperialism. This crisis is further aggravated by the trade embargo.

On a previous occasion we mentioned that this trade embargo was like an earthquake that would affect all Nicaraguans, and all sectors in the same manner. Why then has Reagan added a trade embargo to his general aggressive policy? He did this to pit our working people, our large popular masses, against their plans for revolutionary changes, against their revolutionary government, and against their historic vanguard, the FSLN.

With this measure, Reagan has attempted [20 second break in transmission] blame our revolutionary process. Our people, especially the revolutionary and working people, have always been aware that our material, economic, and social problems would not be as great if we had not been faced with this war, this constant diplomatic aggression.

Of course, we the revolutionaries will never deny our faults and mistakes, as well as our lack of experience in forging ourselves as statesmen and new revolutionaries, and in forging a new and revolutionary homeland. We Sandinists have always been the first to point out the mistakes, lack of experience, and inefficiency of our own system. However, the main cause of our material, economic, and social problems lies in the inherited past. What did we inherit from Somoza? What did we inherit from the Higher Council of Private Enterprise? What did we inherit from yesterday's rich? What did we inherit from past U.S. governments? All we inherited from them were poverty, destruction, backwardness, and underdevelopment. Can the wounds of the past 100 years of exploitation, backwardness, and [word indistinct] be healed in only a few years? It is impossible to overcome yesterday's obstacles in such a short time. However, we have done much despite the difficulties and the aggression.

This is what angers our local and foreign enemies. This is what angers Mr Reagan. He is angered because despite all his economic and physical power, despite the fact that he represents the most developed power in the world, and despite his country's technology and power, this revolution stands firm, advances, and continues victorious. He is angered by the fact that our people do not yield; that our government will not humble itself. He is angered by the fact that our rulers do not behave like the rulers of occupied countries, like shameful puppets, as some rulers and governments of this region behave.

Therefore, the U.S. Administration continues to create better conditions for an intervention, for a greater military adventure. It now imposes this trade embargo to create better political conditions for its overall interventionist strategy.

At the time that this economic embargo is beginning, the EPS; the security, domestic order, and special forces of the Interior Ministry [Minint]; the people organized for defense; the revolutionary surveillance; the civil defense -- in sum, the working people who have organized a strong national defense -- have been strategically defeating the mercenary forces. At the same time that Reagan takes this step to strangle the economy of our country, or takes steps in the military field with his mercenary forces, he has been dealt a harsh blow by the weapons of the Sandinist people.

This does not mean that all mercenary forces have disappeared. We are determined in this year of 1985 to improve the quality of the military mobilization (?troops) in order to advance more quickly in military combat against the mercenary forces of the present U.S. Administration.

In spite of the country's economic problems, to date we have already fulfilled the basic aspects of the military plans that we prepared in late 1984. For the remainder of the year, we will be receiving new forces, such as these that we receive today from the 3d Military Region.

These forces will be incorporated into the military units operating in several parts of the country, in order to increase the various offensives we have been waging against the enemy until we neutralize them and exterminate them completely.

To the same degree that our military plans have been successful, the mercenary forces operating along the border and the mountain areas have been returning in large numbers to their sanctuaries, mostly in the Honduran border area and the Atlantic coastal area of Costa Rica. Because the mercenaries' plan to form large units in the country's interior and to liberate territories, seizing large cities and important points in the country, have failed, and because during the 5 months of this year over 1,200 mercenaries have been killed -- because of all this and the advance of our troops, the mercenaries have had no choice but to seek refuge in their bases in Honduras and part of Costa Rica.

Are we going to change for a single moment the offensive plans and campaigns that we have not yet unleashed in all of their magnitude? No, we are not going to stop our plans of [word indistinct]. On the contrary, we are going to increase the massive mobilization of the organized people, through [10-second break in transmission] of the Armed Forces as the backbone in order to wage a demolishing attack on the forces that are dispersed in small units in other parts of the country, and who are, in view of their military failure, determined to continue killing our peasants and students, and to continue destroying our revolution and the advancements made in the economic and agricultural fields.

(?We must push them.) We cannot tolerate such activities. As long as they continue, we will continue carrying out our mobilization plans. How much longer will these activities continue? Part of this depends on the fact that they have been losing in the past 5 months and that our attacks are becoming more effective. Also, our level of military organization and our massive mobilization are such that we are advancing in order to wipe out these small groups until they are totally neutralized and annihilated.

Speaking with some journalists, we were asked if the Sandinist revolution should consider the situation along the border as one that might be used as a justifying or provoking element for attacking our country by forces of Central American and U.S. armies.

Because most of their plans have failed, the majority of the mercenary forces are in Honduras, from where they are engaging in incursions along the Nicaraguan border points.

Are we going to give up the defense of our border? Never, never will we give up the defense of the last inch, the last millimeter of our socialist territory.

So, are we going to withdraw our forces? Are we going to give up our operations, our maneuvers in the border territories in which the mercenaries make incursions from Honduras? Never. We will never give up our military and operational maneuvers in these border areas. And if this might cause incidents with the Honduran Army? We do not want any incidents with the Honduran Army. We have taken steps; we have made efforts to establish communication both through third parties, as well as directly. We have phoned the Honduran military authorities -- I have personally done this -- in order to find practical ways to keep our troops and artillery from clashing with theirs.

We have recently mentioned our willingness to arrange a meeting between Commander Manuel Salvatierra, who is responsible for this border area, and Colonel Carlos Castro Palma, commander of the Honduran Infantry Brigades, so that they can discuss the concerns we both have about the situation that affects our two countries.

We have said that the border problems will continue as long as the mercenary bases remain in Honduras, as long as thousands of mercenaries trained by the CIA and by mercenaries of various nationalities -- such as Cuban traitors, Argentine citizens, and people from other countries -- continue operating impudently in Honduran territory, as long as they are allowed to move in trucks, to have airstrips and hospitals, and as long as they move freely among their bases in Tegucigalpa and meet with the U.S. authorities represented in that country.

The border problem will end when the Honduran authorities definitively dislodge the mercenaries from the border areas. If there is political will, they can be moved to another place. They could be sent to the Guatemalan border, or if they desire, they could all be sent, with their weapons, directly to our territory. We will be waiting for them and will exterminate them with our youth, rifles, and fighting spirit. [applause] If they do not know what to do with the mercenaries, they can send them to us. Let them come in, once and for all, and we will see what happens.

They will suffer the same fate of the mercenary adventurers, who with lots of propaganda and obeying Reagan's orders, entered areas in the vicinity of Bluefields and were repelled by our people on the Atlantic side, by our blacks, our mulattos, and officers from the Pacific side of Nicaragua. They suffered dozens of deaths, and in the past few hours it has been reported that they suffered more deaths as they fled in disarray.

Why did they attack Bluefields? Why this adventuresome action? Simply because the CIA requires actions and propaganda without caring about the fate of its mercenaries in these adventures. Of course, due to the great defeats we inflicted on them in this region's border areas, where Sandino also fought during the 1930's; due to the blows we inflicted on them in the areas of Jinotega and Matagalpa and in central Zelaya; due to their flight to Honduras and passage through Costa Rica, and so that Reagan could justify his aid of $14 million or more to these mercenary forces, he has had no other choice but to resort to propagandist, adventuresome actions without caring, as I said before, about the fate of his own mercenary forces that have been annihilated, in order to confuse the American public and justify his policy of aggression against Nicaragua.

Our government has pointed out in regard to this border problem that our problem is not with the Honduran Government. The problem is with the United States, which has occupied Honduras. The problem is that the United States is (?disrespecting the Hondurans), along with some people in the Honduran Army, and the Honduran Government can do nothing; it feels impotent. The problem is that these warmongers have occupied Honduras and have imposed [word indistinct] and mercenaries on border territories, without caring (?that this could lead) to a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. On the contrary, they have included this in their plans for an escalated intervention against our county.

Any of these counterrevolutionaries in Honduras who is disarmed and captured by the Honduran Government or the Honduran authorities can be sent to Nicaragua, where he can accept the amnesty that the government has already made public. These men's presence in Honduran territory is a real problem for that country. This is why we cannot drop our guard. The fact that we are defeating the mercenaries does not mean that the danger of a greater aggression has disappeared. On the contrary, the clashes within the next few days and weeks will now be along the Honduran border. There will be serious clashes and difficult situations in this region.

We must continue to establish our military plans throughout the country because using [word indistinct] propaganda techniques similar to those used by the fascists during their time, the U.S. Administration has spread lies, shameless campaigns of lies with the intention of getting the American people to oppose the Sandinist government.

They invented the story that several U.S. nuns had been kidnapped and killed in Managua. They put this information on all the television networks and in all the communications systems in the United States. However, they failed to broadcast with the same prominence that this report was not true.

We believe that some U.S. sectors have their doubts that the report [words indistinct] was a lie. This is the type of technique used by the fascists to confuse the [word indistinct].

Now the puppet Duarte, who is looking for a crumb of bread from his master, Reagan, dares to say that a ship carrying Nicaraguan arms has been seized by the Salvadoran Army. This is what is on the cables and this is what some U.S. social sectors think about Nicaragua, that Nicaragua is doing this type of thing. They are not informed that this is a lie to influence U.S. public opinion and turn it against our country.

I believe Reagan has not changed. He persists in his efforts to overthrow the revolutionary government.

When Reagan was unable to get the 14 million from the U.S. Congress, we thought that this would be a time for careful thinking and that Reagan might then change his attitude and decide to renew the dialogue with Nicaragua.

But he did not do this. Reagan has not renewed the civilized dialogue that Nicaragua is offering, in spite of the fact that we are being economically drained, that we are enduring a military aggression directed and led by Mr Reagan, and that we are suffering crimes and bloodshed. In spite of all this, we are prepared to talk with the United States in a civilized fashion and to look for answers in a civilized fashion, to look for reasonable and practical solutions suitable for the two parties.

However, we will never accept what Sandino called a cowardly peace, a peace in shame, a peace that disregards principles, a peace of cowards and traitors.

To conclude this important event today, we want to point out that we want to initiate a broad mobilization and combative effort to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the triumph of the armed people on 19 July 1979. We, all Nicaraguans, are preparing to celebrate it with enthusiasm, stoically, courageously, with faith in the future and history, with dignity, pride, with the satisfaction of not surrendering to the arrogant giant of the north and of being brave, like Sandino, and with the satisfaction of being free men, free and independent Latin Americans, anti-imperialists, and revolutionaries.

This new Nicaraguan, this new Nicaragua, will celebrate the sixth anniversary of the revolutionary victory with new victories, especially with new military victories in combat. We are sure of this.

We have been defeating our enemy. We will defeat the brutal and criminal economic embargo that is affecting our children, our women, our elderly people, all our people. We will defeat this in honor of the sixth anniversary of the revolutionary victory.

We will defeat the embargo, the economic difficulties. These difficulties will not exist forever. We have trust in other people, in other governments, in other efforts, and in our own efforts.

The most important factors in winning the military aspect have been our own blood, sacrifices, intelligence, skills, courage, our arms and fists aimed at the enemy, and our firmness in bearing difficulties -- the rain, the mud -- to defend our women, our families, our children. It has been we Nicaraguans who have been winning. It has been our own efforts that have produced victory. It is with these efforts by workers, peasants, state employees, technicians, students, religious people, Nicaraguan patriots, honest citizens, including innovators, that we will overcome terrible difficulties.

As Reagan pushes for more blockage measures, we will be facing more difficulties. But these are temporary difficulties; we are going to win. Reagan should not believe that just because he goes on with his military maneuvers, exercises, and presence in the region, in Honduras, that just because he has blockaded us economically, this revolution will tamely surrender to his interests, to his imperial, arrogant, anti-Latin American, and antihistoric whims.

We must point out that these gentlemen have not been able to solve the problems of their most shameless and criminal allies. They have not been able to solve the problems of their prostituted allies.

So we, 90 years after the birth of Sandino, remain firm. Our vanguard has already appointed a commission to organize the events for the sixth anniversary so that there will be a great mobilization, a great demonstration of courage and patriotism in Managua, in the Carlos Fonseca Plaza.

Our people will be represented there and will raise their fists to the enemy, saying: We are winning, we will not surrender.

The commission is being headed, as in other years, by our brother, Commander Carlos Nunez.

On this 90th anniversary of the birth of Sandino we remain as firm as Sandino. We remain as firm as Rigoberto Lopez Perez, as Carlos Fonseca, as German Pomares Ordonez, and as the young peop of the Patriotic Military Service of Nicaragua, who have seized the best of our history to face the enemy of the people.

On this sixth anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, today, in spite of Reagan, we shout stronger than ever the watchword: A victorious Nicaragua cannot be bought and does not surrender. Free fatherland or death!

Bayardo Arce Address

PA191344 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1655 GMT 18 May 85

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, at the Espana Sports Complex in Managua, to commemorate the 90th anniversary of Augusto Cesar Sandino's birth; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Text] ...We feel it is suitable to do this today as we commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of our general of free men, Sandino. Some companeros have asked us how we can relate Sandino's birth to the current situation. We have said that this can be done by conceptualizing the slogan "Sandino lives"; making him live in the attitude of each one of us in view of U.S. aggressions. We must recall that after Sandino's participation in the constitutionalist war as part of the liberal forces, and after the Yankees once again intervened to establish the kind of government and political situation they thought Nicaragua should have, Sandino was the only general of that civil and partisan war who adopted a worthy and nationalist attitude.

Today we can honor Sandino and make him live again, 90 years after his birth, by following his example; the example of a man who, after being threatened and given an ultimatum to surrender, said that he was aware of the threat, that he was not afraid, that he would not surrender, and that he would wait to fight them because it would have to be "Free fatherland or death." [applause]

This is the same situation we experience today, almost 60 years later. We have also received a message informing us that the U.S. Government has decided to impose a trade embargo and that the U.S. Government will reconsider the measure only if we renounce continuing with our revolution. We feel that it is very important that our people, especially the rank-and-file leaders, never forget that this aggressive measure is a link in a chain of aggressive actions that began in the past and has yet to end. In the past, we experienced aggression such as the cut in our sugar quota, suspension of all credits, and having to buy food at U.S. protectionist prices. To this we must add more than 3 years of military aggression financed and supported, from all view points, by the U.S. Government. This measure of aggression is added to all the efforts to isolate Nicaragua, to isolate the revolution, and to create the right conditions to destroy it. When the U.S. Government adopted these measures, it released a document justifying it. The document stated that the trade embargo was imposed because we were not giving any signs of acting in accordance with the will of the United States. According to the U.S. Government, we had committed the crime of sending our president to the USSR without receiving permission from the United States. After that, it based the measure on three lies. They said that we had received 17 helicopter gunships from the Soviet Union during the last week of April; that we had just received a shipload of war materiel from our East German brothers who are with us here; and that they had captured 7 Nicaraguan agents smuggling weapons into Honduras. [applause, shouts]

We had neither received such helicopters at that time -- (?although the truth is that we did ask for them on loan from the Soviet Union) [applause, shouts], nor had we received the ships with weapons from the GDR. What we did receive were agricultural inputs, seeds, foodstuffs, supplies, and transportation equipment with which the GDR has been assisting us. [applause]

Of course, they did not capture the so-called seven agents who were smuggling weapons. If so, they would have already shown them in technicolor to prove their old claim that we are exporting our revolution.

They have tried to add new things. The Salvadoran president -- who has reached pitiful levels of servility in order to get a few more dollars in the United States -- even said there that yesterday they captured a shipload of weapons we had sent to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Of course, we are waiting to see the photographs of the ship and the weapons, to see if it is a good ship and if the weapons are good, because as you can understand, they do not exist. With its people, its struggle, and its military capability, El Salvador is overcoming and will overcome without any need for ships full of weapons from Nicaragua. [applause, shouts]

However, to top it all, yesterday or the day before yesterday they came up with the story that we had murdered four U.S. nuns. Unfortunately, the nuns had not even come to Nicaragua, of course. If they had come to Nicaragua they would have left as activists of the Sandinist struggle, as all U.S. clerics have done who have visited us. [applause]

All of these tricks are aimed at creating the right conditions for aggression. They expect to starve us to death through the embargo. We must be clear that the United States has not yet tightened the screw in this economic aggression. It can perfectly well declare our debt to the United States (?overdue) because we do owe it something, all the United States gave to Somoza that we have recognized as debt. If they can apply this measure, they can embargo our trade anywhere in the world. They can also bar U.S. companies in other countries selling to Nicaragua. For now, they have imposed this ban only on U.S. companies located in the United States.

By imposing this embargo, the United States is conducting a test to see if aggression of this nature, if the policy of aggression will be backed internationally. I think that all of you have noticed through the radio, newspapers, and television that no country in the world has endorsed the economic blockade; on the contrary, it has been condemned by everyone and by all international organizations. Only El Salvador and Honduras did not reject the blockade. However, the fact is that our poor brothers are no longer countries, but colonies occupied by the United States. The official will of their governments is the will of the United States, but at least the Salvadoran people are struggling against such colonial domination.

I had planned to explain to you in detail what this aggression means. However [words indistinct] does not carry batteries for the microphone and I can hardly speak for an hour in this way. I will have to arrange with Dora [not further identified] to reschedule this event because we are very interested in having the leaders of the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] learn in detail how aggression has affected us. Until such a time, I want to give you a general idea.

In addition to banning the Nicaraguan Airlines planes and the Nicaraguan Shipping Company ships from the United States, they have barred us making sales and purchases in the United States. [shouts, applause] [1.5-minute break in transmission]

We still had on hand some 3.5 million cases of bananas worth approximately $12 million and approximately 2.7 million pounds of seafood worth over $15 million to sell. In total, we still had to sell to the United States goods worth $47 million that we need to purchase spare parts, medicine, and raw materials.

The idea behind this was, that since we would not have the chance to sell these goods, we would not be able to produce, and we would face greater economic problems. For some time now, we have been expecting the blockade and we had planned some measures to face it. The fact that we had been expecting the blockade allowed us to sell 10 million pounds of meat to Canada out of the 18 million pounds we were selling in the United States. We are already selling our bananas in Belgium and we have markets in Canada and Europe for our fish. This means that there are answers to the trade embargo. However, a 100-percent solution will not be possible and we will have to make changes.

This is why in the National Directorate's message of 1 May, in our note in response to the aggression dated 4 May, and during the press conference given by Acting President Sergio Ramirez, we have insisted that it is important that you, as leaders of the CDS, clearly understand and translate into practical terms that we will resolve all this with the people's creativity, with the resourcefulness of our workers, and with their efforts.

We could place our meat in Arab countries and in Europe, but this would mean cutting the meat differently to the liking of the Europeans or Arabs. Right now we are cutting the meat according to U.S. standards. We were selling our lobster and shrimp to the United States without heads; this is the way the United States prefers but in Europe they like it with the head. This means that we must learn to pack and process the product head and all.

The bananas we sell to the United States conform to a certain size and color. The Europeans prefer another size and color. We have to see how we can change our bananas' size and color. Who is going to do all this? The people who work with bananas, in the fisheries and those who work in the slaughterhouses; in other words, the working people must make use of their resourcefulness.

But, as I was saying, our main problem is imports. Before the triumph of the revolution we were a U.S. colony. Just to give you an example: 88 percent of our air transport is U.S.-made; 75 percent of our sea transport is U.S.-made; and 35 percent of our land transport is U.S.-made. All these vehicles need U.S. spare parts. All the agricultural equipment, the tractors -- the John Deer and Caterpillar tractors -- need U.S. spare parts. Our textile factories use U.S. equipment. The only deodorant factory we have, Alert, uses U.S. equipment and raw materials. The raw materials used at the only factory we have to produce toilet paper and sanitary napkins are all U.S. raw materials. All the mining equipment is U.S.-made. Even some of our basic products must be brought from the United States. The seeds we need to plant sorghum have to be brought from the United States; fertilized eggs have to be brought from the United States. Speaking in economic terms, we import approximately $138 million a year, not much, but it is important because these are imports of U.S. spare parts we need to produce. However, every cloud has a silver lining.

Since this blockade has been imposed on us, we will have to look for spare parts in other countries; but we have decided from now on that any U.S. machinery or equipment that breaks down will not be replaced with U.S. parts. We will change the direction of our country's economy; we will reenter the international market; and our entire economic future will be based on relations with serious, respectable countries that honor their commitments and will not place us at the mercy of political blackmail. [applause]

Firstly, we will look for all the new machinery and equipment that Nicaragua needs from the socialist countries, because these are the most serious countries. [applause] From the Western European countries, also very serious countries that once they make a commitment we know they will not accept political pressures, we will bring... [incomplete sentence] This will represent a great effort on our part and this is why I will once again insist on the role our people must play; the role the workers must play.

Since it is very possible that some of the products we will import will not be U.S. products -- but something similar to them -- the Nicaraguan workers will have to put their resourcefulness to work to adapt them to our system. This is why we have said that the innovators must be encouraged. We will close down all the smaller repair shops and build a great national center to repair spare parts. There will be times when we will have to adapt a piece of a part to make the part work. We think it can be done. We have seen it done. Here in Nicaragua our people have already adapted many parts. The Cubans were even able to adapt the brake system of a bus and use it on airplanes. They did this when they had no way to buy a set of brakes for their planes. I think we can do this and more. However, this calls for popular creativity.

Once the new machinery is brought to the country -- this new machinery will not be U.S. made -- we will need much resourcefulness, creativity, and efforts on the part of our workers to learn new techniques. Our agricultural workers are still having some problems with the (Dielo Rux) tractors because they were accustomed to the John Deer. Our EPS drivers were a mess because they could not learn to drive the (Ifa) trucks. A school had to be opened to teach them to drive these trucks, and subsequently a school was opened to teach them to repair them.

We still have problems with people getting used to driving the Lada, they do not know how to drive a Lada yet, but it is the same as driving an Italian Fiat. Why? Because we had grown accustomed to U.S. products. It will take an effort on our part to learn new techniques. It will take a great deal of resourcefulness, creativity, and much work.

But above all, and the CDS must consider this as very important, we must take care of what we hve. As I said earlier, we saw the blockade coming, we know where to sell our products, buy the most important things like medicine, spare parts, and raw materials for production, but we will have lots of small problems. We may not be able to find a spare part for a radio, a record player, a television, a blender; we may not be able to find a spare part for a car; therefore we think that one of the special efforts on the part of the people should be to know how to take care of what they have. We have suggested to the government that it change all the commercials on radio and television and that a new type of commercial be developed to teach the people how to take care of their radios and cars, and how offices with air conditioning can save energy, and how to take care of a blender, or how to use food products more economically, and so on.

We must change our consumption habits. As you can imagine, the syrup used to make Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola was brought from the United States. They are not going to sell us the syrup any more. We can get syrups from other places but it will no longer be Pepsi Cola or Coca Cola, it will be some other type of soft drink. [applause]

As I said, our consumption habits will have to change. We need more foreign exchange. I have already said that we can export our beef, fish, lobster, and shrimp. Here we can eat fish. We must look for a way to export whatever we can sell abroad and consume our products differently. This is why we have asked the workers, we have already discussed this and made our decision, that we must end payments in kind. The reason for this decision was because out of the 3 million pairs of shoes we were producing 827,000 were given in payments in kind and, of course, these shoes would end up in the market place. Of all the cloth produced by our textile industry 20 percent was going for payments in kind. In exchange, our workers were becoming businessmen. We are convinced that we can cope with what we have if we know how to distribute it, if we all share the burden equally.

This is why we have asked the Domestic Trade Ministry, and for this we need the cooperation of the CDS, to draw up a consumer's census. Even if some may say that this sounds like a police idea or an idea coming out of the Interior Ministry, we do not care. We have to eat and we need to know exactly how many people we have in the country, in each neighborhood, in each city, in each house, in order to plan and guarantee that everyone will receive his share of sugar, rice, oil, beans, and milk, and that we all have the same amount. Therefore, we must all draw up this census. [applause]

U.S. aggression is based on the policy of aggression to which we have been subjected. What they want is to create such a difficult situation that we would not be able to recover from it. We had forecast this. We have markets for our products. We know where to buy the main products which they [the Americans] refuse to sell us. The government is already working on that. However, the government is unable to solve everything.

Furthermore, in a revolution, it is not the government that solves everything. It is the people, along with their government, who solve everything. Now, we must learn the following philosophy: We must make sure that anyone who needs help sewing on a button should not work in the government, as BARRICADA reported. Because, here we have people who even want the government to sew buttons on their shirts.

Yes, we must all make our own efforts. We were saying: We must honor Sandino, by following his example. Sandino's first example is that he did not surrender. The first example Sandino gives us is that he had to face the struggle even when the enemy was extremely powerful. The second example Sandino gives us is to wage the war with our own resources, without expecting any foreign help to solve our problems.

When Sandino was attacked by the Air Force, he used firecrackers, which we use for Virgin Mary festivities, and he added more gunpowder, to try to down the planes. Sandino turned a calabash into a grenade, and coconuts into grenades. He invented his own arms and weapons. When Sandino realized that it was going to be a long war, and he did not have enough resources, he instilled discipline and savings into his troops. Everyone learned how to shoot very well, and how to save ammunition. Since Sandino did not have enough rifles, he took some men with him to fight and left the others to farm, producing food for the fighting troops. In other words, he strengthened his rearguard. Then, after 7 years of resistance, of strong activities, battle, and dignity, Sandino expelled the Americans.

Under the present conditions, and if we want Sandino to live, we must, in the first place, not surrender. [applause] In the second place, we are going to support ourselves through our own efforts. That is why we are talking about learning to adapt spare parts, of adapting raw materials, of assimilating new machinery, of developing those who are innovators, of changing our consumer habits, and so forth. We must save, we must take good care of what we have. We must take good care of our automobiles, radios, everything we have at home, because nothing that you are now wearing is totally made in Nicaragua. Check it over, and you will notice, something is brought from abroad. That something costs U.S. dollars: buttons, thread, everything costs dollars. We must begin to take good care of what we have. In that way, we will make Sandino live.

We are facing a military war, and we are winning. We are dealing only with the conterrevolution, but that war is going to last a long time. We once were guerrillas and we continue being guerrillas. Under Somoza, we endured 10 years of guerrilla struggle and we did not have any support from anyone, from the United States or anyone else. This guerrilla struggle is going to last for many years. Some are fighting. Others must produce for those who are fighting. That is the way we honor Sandino.

Sandino used the best men he had for fighters. He had boys as young as 14 and 13, in the (?choir of angels). We are not going to send the children, but we believe that the youths who are 18 and 19 will probably be better fighters than I am in the jungle. I am no longer 18 years old.

That contribution is the best way of honoring Sandino. Under our present conditions, we must do what Sandino did in his time: do not surrender, fight, produce, use your own efforts, your talent, creativity and so forth. We therefore think that we will need the people's participation, and you have a very important task ahead in helping to organize that work. The people must take care of their products, must mutually help each other to take care of things, must seek ways of preserving what we have. Today, we wish to reaffirm on this day that we commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Sandino, that the National Directorate believes that with this morale, spirit, qualities, and by resisting the aggressors, we will honor the thoughts of our general of free men, which is: Take good care of his free fatherland, or death. [applause]

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO ON OIL SUPPLY, TRADE

PA212007 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The supply of Mexican oil to Nicaragua is an important contribution to political detente in the Central American area, Edmundo Jarquin, Nicaragua's ambassador to Mexico stated last night during a press conference.

He said that Mexico has reiterated its desire to continue supplying oil to Nicaragua according to the terms of the San Jose Accord that Mexico, Venezuela, and Nicaragua signed 5 years ago and will renew in August of this year.

[Begin Jarquin recording] As President Ortega told EXCELSIOR Director Regino Diaz during an interview in Madrid last week and repeated upon his return to Nicaragua [the supply of Mexican oil to Nicaragua] depends on negotiations that are currently under way. The Mexican Government has reiterated its desire to continue supplying oil to Nicaragua under the provisions of the San Jose Accord. However, Nicaragua is unable to meet the financial conditions contained in the San Jose Accord as a result of the war it is sustaining. Therefore, the negotiations we are engaged in must be flexible.

It is important to point out that the Joint Mexican-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation will hold its first meeting next week, from 27 to 29 May. Mexico's supply of oil to Nicaragua will be discussed during that meeting.

The Mexican-Nicaraguan negotiations are being held in the light of the San Jose Accord which Venezuelan President Lusinchi and Mexican President De la Madrid have already said they are willing to renew in August of this year. That pact is the framework within which the negotiations in Mexico are taking place. These must be flexible to ensure that the conditions [of payment] are congruent with the very limited financial capacity that Nicaragua has as a result of aggression. They also have political implications because the supply of Mexican oil to Nicaragua is an important contribution to political detente in the Central American area. [end recording]

Ambassador Jarquin stated that in its effort to diversify its sources of supply and strengthen its policy of nonalignment, Nicaragua has reached mutual cooperation agreements with third countries, including some from the socialist bloc. On the uninterrupted assistance Nicaragua has received from the Mexican Government and people and the increase of that cooperation in the face of the U.S. trade blockade against Nicaragua, Jarquin said:

[Begin recording] The economic relations between Mexico and Nicaragua are complex and go beyond the supply of oil. First we must point out that one of the first and most important joint investments the revolutionary government made involved Mexico. That was the Northeast Forestry Production Enterprise which is under construction. Mexico is also sponsoring the establishment of the Nicaraguan Agricultural Food Industry Production Enterprise which is a major food industry located on the opposite bank of Lake Managua. Mexican firms participate actively in the Nicaraguan economy. Mexico's, and possibly Latin America's, largest construction company, the ICA [expansion unknown] won a bid and is currently building the Asturias and Larreynaga hydroelectric projects, the latter with IDB financing. Another Mexican construction company is building a number of (?dams) along the Rio Blanco-Siuna Road. Private Mexican investors have made investments in Nicaragua after the triumph of the revolution. We must also point out the intense trade that takes place under the Agreement of Mutual Payments and Credits that Mexico and Central America honor. Mexican-Nicaraguan trade will certainly increase under the embargo. As you said, as a result of the opportunities we will have to place some Nicaraguan products that formerly went to the U.S. market, namely, meat and seafood products, on the Mexican market. Also, Mexico can supply us with a number of items, particularly in the spare parts and agrochemical fields, formerly covered by the U.S. market. [end recording]

ARDE, GOVERNMENT DISAGREE ABOUT 'PROPOSAL'

PA211853 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (AFP) -- Sources for the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) today disclosed in San Jose that the Nicaraguan Government invited the ARDE leadership to go to Managua after ARDE presented a dialogue proposal to Leonor Arguello, the Nicaraguan ambassador here.

However, Donald Castillo, a member of the leadership of the ARDE faction headed by Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero, stated today that the invitation was rejected because it did not include other Nicaraguan dissident groups, such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

ARDE sources announced at a press conference today that the ARDE proposal called the "plan of the Nicaraguans to restore the original revolution and thus achieve peace," which is aimed at a "discussion among all Nicaraguans" to reach a political understanding without "excluding any organization or person" was presented to Arguello this week.

Ambassador Denies Offer Made

PA220109 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] We have a last-minute report: A few minutes ago our ambassador to Costa Rica, Leonor Arguello, strongly denied that the Nicaraguan Government had invited leaders of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, to visit our country, following the presentation of a dialogue proposal to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica clarifies the information published this afternoon by AFP:

[Begin recording] On 7 or 8 May while I was in Managua, two men who claimed to be members of ARDE came here to deliver a letter, which was immediately sent to Nicaragua. On 14 May we received a phone call, and the callers said they wanted to talk with me. I said I had nothing to discuss with them, but I finally decided to receive them. They came to explain that it was a conciliatory letter, that they wanted to go to Nicaragua; I told them that if they took advantage of the amnesty law, anyone [corrects herself] they could go to Nicaragua. I told them to take advantage of the amnesty law and go to Nicaragua.

That is all we talked about. They said they did not want to publicize the matter. I told them I had sent the letter to Nicaragua and was waiting for instructions and orders from Managua. That is absolutely and exactly what happened. Anything else that they may sar or may be published by news agencies is pure speculation. That is all that happened: They came, brought a letter, then came to ask me if I had sent it, and I told them I had. Nothing else. [end recording]

Government accepts ARDE's Visit

PA221342 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] In an effort to find peace in the Central American region, the Revolutionary Government has heeded a proposal presented to Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica Leonor Arguello by ARDE concerning a possible visit by a delegation of that group to Managua. The government has invited the group to make their proposal a fact.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INAUGURATION OF RADIO MARTI

Background on Station

FL210733 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0708 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] U.S. Attorney General Edwin Baker [as heard] has tried to reduce the importance of his government's decision to begin radio transmission against Cuba but some sources have indicated that the damage has already been done and it will be difficult to repair it.

Since 1981, Reagan and the ultraconservative wing of the Republican Party have pushed plans for the station, which some U.S. senators have called a propaganda medium for Cuban counterrevolutionaries in exile.

The new facility is equipped with repeaters in the Florida Keys and is operated by Cuban counterrevolutionaries who follow the Voice of America's [VOA] editorial policy. The counterrevolutionary radio station has been criticized by many U.S. legislators and its budget was only approved in 1983 under the condition that it be under the control of the VOA.

Brazilian Writer Comments

FL211934 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1222 GMT 21 May 85

[Interview with (Freddy Beto), Brazilian theologian and writer, by Lisa Bustamante; date and place unknown -- recorded]

[Text] [Bustamante] We will interview (Freddy Beto), Brazilian theologian and writer and consultant of the grassroots ecclesiastical communities of Brazil, who has also served on the jury for the House of the Americas prize.

[(Beto)] I think that with undertakings like this one and with the Nicaraguan blockade too, the United States confirms the declaration [letra] of the Sandinist Front and makes itself more and more the enemy of humanity. From what I know of the revolution of the Cuban people, I am sure that this radio, which unhappily bears the name of Jose Marti, will not reach the conscience of the Cuban people, so there is nothing to fear.

[Bustamante] Why?

[(Beto)] Because I know that the Cuban people have consolidated their revolution, achieved social justice, and have a standard of living that no other Latin American country has achieved. The Cuban people appreciate their achievements, struggle for their achievements, and fight for their achievements. Just as the Bay of Pigs invasion was a failure, this radio will also be a failure, of this I am sure.

[Bustamante] What influence do you think it will have on the Central American situation?

[(Beto)] Well, this radio is another means by which the United States spreads its imperialist propaganda, while the Latin American people continue to struggle for their freedom. It is normal for the United States, isolated, charged with all the responsibility for the growing foreign debts of Third World countries, faced with its isolation, faced with the discontent of our peoples, to move toward military aggressions, as it did with Cuba and is doing with Nicaragua, and also toward ideological aggression with Radio Marti. It is these aggressions that in some way are going to become beneficial for the liberation of our peoples. I am sure that that lack of respect for Cuban sovereignty is not going to find any echo in the conscience of the Cuban people, just as the blockade of Nicaragua is not finding any echo in other countries of the world. And this acts to isolate the U.S. Government even more.

Cpustal Denounces Broadcasts

FL211749 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1101 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity [Cpustal] has condemned the subversive U.S. broadcasts against Cuba. Cpustal supported the Cuban declaration on this matter. The document issued in Mexico City says these transmissions attempt to distort the reality of economic, political, social, and labor union advances made by the Cuban revolution, which have been achieved despite a permanent economic blockade and constant U.S. military threats.

The statement also says that the Reagan administration's decision is one more aggression due to its criticism of the stand taken by Cuban President Fidel Castro's government in connection with the grave economic situation in Latin America and the Third World. It mentions that the Cuban leader clearly explained that the foreign debt is unpayable and demonstrated that it could be canceled with only 10 or 12 percent of the military budget of the United States and other industrialized countries.

Politburo Members at Havana Event

FL211757 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto and Central Committee alternate member and Basic Industry Minister Marcos Ceda Portal [as heard] presided over an event held in Havana in support of the Cuban position in response to the U.S. Administration's decision to initiate the anti-Cuban broadcast unjustly named Radio Marti.

Organizations Condemn Station

PA211248 Havana International Service in Spanish 1223 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Cuban labor, social, and cultural organizations have been condemning in Havana the U.S. decision to initiate transmissions of the provocative radio station named after Jose Marti. Doctors, nurses, and employees of the modern Hermanos Almejeira Hospital yesterday held a combative meeting in Havana during which they expressed their support for measures adopted by the Cuban Government in view of the flagrant U.S. action.

Production and service sector workers have told the media that they are upset with and reject this attack by the Washington government. Cuban workers have stated that the ideas of Marti are alive and that they will back all the measures the revolution may adopt in response to the insolent U.S. provocation.

Trade Unions React

FL220712 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0655 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Workers, peasants, students, members of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, and the general public continued Tuesday to express their determined support for the Cuban Government's statement, which repudiates the broadcasts by the anti-Cuban radio station and cancels the immigration agreement which was recently made with the United States.

Manuel Martinez Guemes, secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions in Camaguey, said that more than 80,000 members of 17 trade unions in that province will expand additional effort to complete their production plans in response to this new Yankee provocation.

Radio, TV Reports

FL220512 [Editorial Report] All Cuban radio and television programs monitored from 1000 GMT on 21 May through 0000 GMT on 22 May have carried items on reaction to the initiation of broadcasts by the U.S. station Radio Marti on 20 May. All the items reported individuals or groups in Cuba or abroad that either repudiated Radio Marti or expressed support for Cuba's announced reaction to the U.S. decision to begin broadcasting.

International support reported was widespread. Among the reports carried on Havana Domestic Service at 1045 was one which said that TASS had said Radio Marti was "one more link in the long chain of U.S. provocations against Cuba."

Domestic expressions of support for Cuba's position were also widely reported. Numerous meetings of workers and students were reported in which Radio Marti was criticized. Interviews with a broad spectrum of Cuban society reiterated the theme of outrage at the U.S. broadcasts and support for the Cuban Government in the face of this action. Havana Domestic Service at 1400 GMT reported receiving many messages on the Radio Marti issue. The station heard from hospitials, schools, transportation workers, research laboratories and a telephone exchange. Television stations also reported receiving messages. The "Morning Magazine" newscast at 1101 GMT reported that the station had received thousands of telegrams from workers and students supporting Cuba's position. The major daytime television news broadcast at 1700 GMT reported that the station had received letters and telegrams repudiating the anti-Cuban broadcasts manipulated "by the dirty politics of the Yankee imperialists." The announcer read telegrams from several businesses and individuals.

Also on the 1700 television newscast, workers were interviewed at various work centers. Throughout the broadcast, the announcer referred to Radio Marti as "that broadcast that unjustly uses the name of our national hero," thereby avoiding using the name Radio Marti. Students and journalists were also interviewed.

The major television evening news program at 0000 GMT reported on rallies and called meetings at various work centers throughout the country to denounce Radio Marti and express support for the Cuban Government.

AFP Reports Reaction

PA220001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 21 May 85

[By Andre Birukoff]

[Excerpts] Havana, 21 May (AFP) -- The decision of the government of Fidel Castro to suspend the immigration agreements with the United States came as a surprise to Western diplomatic circles, which commented widely on the news today. At the same time, the decision raises various questions among some sectors of the Cuban population.

Most of the many Cubans who have been listening to Radio Marti since Monday on the medium wave band had the same reaction: The programs are not very interesting and differ very little from earlier programs broadcast by the Voice of America. So, even though the headlines in today's Cuban newspapers stress the "people's firm support of the worthy Cuban statement" and carry a number of interviews with workers who are indignant over this "new attempt by the Reagan administration to humiliate our people," there is a certain lack of understanding of the government measure.

Why did the opening of the radio station prompt the Cuban Government to terminate its agreements with Washington? According to some Cubans, who had expected Havana merely to show contempt for the station, the government overreacted. In any event, official Cuban sources tried to tone down the impact of Havana's decision. Some of them said that the agreements were merely being suspended and not broken altogether.

The Cuban Government, they continued, merely "reserves the right" to transmit to the United States on medium wave. In practice, however, the "war of the airwaves" has not yet begun.

Radio Marti continues to be perfectly audible in Havana, and apparently Cuba is not preparing to "flood" U.S. airwaves.

Commentary on 'Prolonged U.S. Aggression'

PA211730 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] When we were children we heard in the few and rundown public schools of Cuba that our country had obtained its independence from Spanish colonial domination thanks to the generous, powerful neighbor of the north, the United States, which had sent its troops in 1898 to the island to aid the Mambi Army that had struggled since 1868 to achieve that objective.

The era of Yankee military occupation, the imposition of the Platt Amendment, as an obligatory appendix to our Constitution, the establishment of the Guantanamo Naval Base, the right of the United States to land its troops in Cuba whenever it deemed fit were presented as glorious episodes of our alleged magnificent relations with Washington.

The dualistic nature of Cuban-North American ties marked the official tone cheered by the dominating class, which thought, dreamed, and even attempted to speak English. The figure of Jose Marti was reduced to that of a good, wise man who loved Cuba's liberty and wrote heartfelt and beautiful poems on the most varied topics. His true anti-imperialist, revolutionary and transforming profile was deliberately concealed from the masses. It can be said without a doubt that Cubans really began to learn about their history when their dependence on Washington was finally broken as a result of the triumph of the revolution more than a quarter of a century ago.

That is when we found out that our national hero, in his letter released posthumously, had warned that the war of independence in Cuba had the supreme objective of timely preventing the United States from taking over our American lands with its depredatory greed. The historical facts show to no end the fallacy that was oft-repeated to our people and which they attempt to revive today with clear diversionist aims. Regarding the U.S. military occupation of the island in 1898 -- a veritable affront to our people -- Generalissimo Maximo Gomez, chief of the Mambi Army, said: One does not enter a foreign country without approaching those who represent an organization that is the expression of reason and force, as is our liberating army.

One does not arrive and take possession of everything, without consulting with the inhabitants, as if they were a conquered people. Cuba has not been conquered by the North Americans. A shameful chapter that elicited the repudiation of the Cuban patriots was the imposition to our newly born Magna Carta of the amendment presented on 25 February 1901 to the U.S. Congress by Senator Orville Platt, which was finally approved 48 hours later. This amendment recognized the Yankee right to intervene militarily in Cuba whenever Washington deemed it fit. It sought to eliminate Cuban sovereignty over the Isle of Pines and demanded the surrender of part of our fatherland's territory to install military bases, as occurred in Guantanamo in the eastern part of the country.

The then U.S. military governor Leonard Wood presented to the Cuban Constituent Assembly the then-recently approved amendment on 7 March 1901 and warned that if it was not accepted, the U.S. Yankee military presence in Cuba would be indefinite. Despite the terrible moments, there were voices in the Constituent Assembly that denounced this gross maneuver of blackmail. General Jose Lacret, an outstanding anticolonialist fighter, was categoric in stating: Cuba has three dates, 10 October 1 68 when we learned how to die for our country; 24 February 1895, when we learned to kill for our independence; and today, 28 May 1901, a day of mourning for me, we have enslaved ourselves once and for all with heavy and strong chains. Another assembly member, Salvador Cisneros Bethancourt, dedicated to the struggle of Cuba's independence since 1850, said: Without a doubt, the president of the American Republic has completely forgotten his role and he defends the most vulgar and tyrannical oppressor, oppressing the newly born Republic of Cuba, which has given so much evidence of abnegation to secure its total independence.

Such truths never came to the light of day while proimperialist regimes succeeded one another in Cuba and assassinations and torture silenced the people's demands. Today everything is different and we Cubans know very well that the alleged ties of friendship with the imperialist neighbor turned out to be a prolonged aggression against our sovereignty and our dignity.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ ON 'REJECTION OF EMBARGO

PA212028 Havana International Service in Spanish 1859 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Now we broadcast for you the statements made to the Cuban press by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez who recently arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport of Havana on a stopover en route to Western Europe.

[Begin recording] The purpose of my trip is to complete the one made by Companero Daniel Ortega to Spain, France, Italy, Finland, and Sweden. I will visit Austria, FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, where we hope to explain to the government, the political forces and public opinion Nicaragua's peace stance within the Central American context and also to realize in practical terms these diverse economic relations which we now consider so necessary for the survival of the revolutionary program of Nicaragua. We are at a crossroads which finds us with more hope than ever, with more optimism, and we are sure that in these trying moments, just as Cuba did at one time, we will also be able to overcome it. [end recording]

Sergio Ramirez also referred to the international solidarity that has been given to Nicaragua as a result of the U.S. criminal boycott against that Central American country.

[Begin recording] The U.S. blockade has elicited unparalleled world rejection. Not even when they mined the ports in Nicaragua or when the United States rejected the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice of The Hague, was there such tremendous worldwide reaction. Then there was an important reaction, but this reaction has really been enormous. There has not been a single country in the world, except Honduras, which is a U.S. protectorate, that has supported this measure. On the contrary, the worldwide reaction has been of rejection and solidarity with Nicaragua. [end recording]

GRENADA

BLAIZE ATTENDS CDB MEETING IN BARBADOS

FL171523 Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 17, CANA -- Grenada Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, on a visit to Barbados, was today scheduled to have meetings with Prime Minister Bernard St John and British High Commissioner to the Eastern Caribbean Giles Bullard, official sources said. Details of the discussions were not available, but they would most likely focus on bilateral issues as both countries are contributing to the reconstruction effort under way in Grenada.

Blaize's visit here was primarily to attend the annual board of governors meeting of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) which ended yesterday. He was elected a vice-chairman of the board for the next year.

The Grenada leader flies on to Britain tomorrow at the start of a three-nation extra-regional tour that will also take him to Canada and the United States. Official sources in St George's, the Grenada capital, said Blaize will seek a rescheduling of payments on loans to Britain during his talks in London. The sources also said diplomatic efforts were under way to arrange for a meeting with President Reagan during Blaize's trip to Washington.

Arrives in London

FL181632 Bridgetown CANA in English 1608 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] London, May 18, CANA-REUTER -- Grenada Prime Minister Herbert Blaize arrived here today on his first trip outside the Caribbean since he came to power in the former British colony last December. Blaize is due to meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and British officials during his five-day visit to discuss a possible increase in aid to Grenada, a member of the Commonwealth. He is also expected to discuss security arrangements for a visit to the island by Queen Elizabeth in October.

Last December's election victory by Blaize's New National Party returned Grenada to democracy after an invasion by U.S. and Caribbean troops in October 1983 put an end to five years of left-wing revolution. A reduced number of U.S. troops are still on the island but are due to leave next month before the visit by Queen Elizabeth, Grenada's head of state.

OPPOSITION POLITICIAN REPLACES COMPTROLLER

FL202057 Bridgetown CANA in English 1938 GMT 20 May 85

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 20, CANA -- Grenada's comptroller of inland revenue, Basil Harford, has been transferred to a less sensitive job three weeks after criticizing aspects of the 1985 budget, and has been replaced by an opposition politician, government sources said today. The sources told CANA that Harford, who is also the president of both the Grenada Trade Union Council (TUC) and the Public Workers Union, has been appointed director of training in the Ministry of Planning.

Harford is replaced at the Inland Revenue Department by small businessman Gordon Robertson who previously headed the department until he was dismissed just after the 1979 left-wing coup by theleftist New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Robertson, who is the chairman of the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP), ran unsuccessfully in the December 1984 elections to return Grenada to elected government. He took up duties today.

In a speech on May Day, Harford said income tax concessions announced in the budget were not designed to benefit low-income earners. He infuriated some senior government officials who viewed his comments as unfair because he provided information to help put together the budget.

Meanwhile, the government has affected a number of changes among the ranks of permanent secretaries in the ministries of information, agriculture, and health. Permanent Secretary of Health Margaret Dowe has moved to information to replace Bunny Fletcher who expects shortly to be named ambassador to Venezuela. Dowe's sucessor at health is Permanent Secretary in Agriculture Ruth Rahim. Permanent Secretary for Planning Pamela Steele has been transferred to head the post left vacant by Rahim.

JAMAICA

FOREIGN MINISTER DENOUNCES EMBARGO OF NICARAGUA

FL181354 Bridgetown CANA in English 2258 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 17, CANA -- Jamaica, reiterating support for the Contadora peace process in Central America, says the Reagan administration's two-week-old trade embargo against Nicaragua seems unlikely to help the effort.

Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer spelt out the government's position on the embargo issue that has sparked international criticism. It is doubtful that the application of sanctions is appropriate to the Nicaraguan situation, Shearer, who is also deputy prime minister, said in a statement.

This method of pressure in our view is much more useful where there is unanimous or at least a side measure of support by the international community, thus giving the sanctions the desire objective as, for example, in the case of South Africa where there is a clear and crying need to change the abomination that we call apartheid.

The Reagan administration imposed the sanctions to show its displeasure at the leftist Sandinist government's growing ties with the communist bloc, its increasing military build-up, and alleged support for leftist guerrilla groups in Central America. The sanctions will be lifted when there is a change in the behaviour of the Managua government which poses a threat to U.S. security interests, American officials said.

Shearer said Jamica was encouraged by indications of some improvement in the situation in El Salvador, where leftist guerrillas have been waging a war to overthrow the government. He said the improvement was in large measure due to the balanced and courageous position taken by President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

We are convinced that the best hope for a solution to the complex problems of the entire region lie in the initiatives that the Contadora Group have engaged in with patient and skillful diplomacy, he said. These are initiatives for which all parties interested in the region, including the United States and Nicaragaua, have in their respective ways expressed their support.

The Contadora Group comprises Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia.

AGENTS SEIZE NARCOTICS, ARREST CUSTOMS OFFICIAL

FL220325 Bridgetown CANA in English 2009 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 21, CANA -- A Jamaican customs official was arrested as narcotics agents seized 5,000 pounds of compressed marijuana with a U.S. street value of 40 million dollars, police said. The official, George Morgan, was picked up with labourer Solomon Graham yesterday after the drugs haul was found in a container truck near Kingston harbour. Over the weekend, agents seized 2,500 pounds of marijuana and 700 pounds of cocaine in drugs raids in Jamaica.

The government of Prime Minister Edward Seaga has embarked on a major programme of drugs eradication in Jamaica, listed by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) as the third largest supplier of marijuana to the U.S. market. Jamaica has also recently become a major transit centre for cocaine smuggled from South America to the United States.

Yesterday, five brothers of ruling Jamaica Labour Party parliamentarian, Carl Rhoden, were remanded in custody after appearing in a magistrate court on what is said to be the biggest ever cocaine bust here. Some 700 pounds of drug with an estimated value of U.S. $48 million dollars was seized and the Rhoden brothers arrested Saturday when police swooped on a group of men unloading a light aircraft at an illegal air-strip.

The police have also revealed that last Thursday they seized 2,500 pounds of marijuana in the northern parish of St Ann from a van, but the occupants escaped. The opposition Peoples' National Party has called on the police to ensure that the cocaine involved in the Rhoden case is safely guarded.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

EBC CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCES REVISION OF VOTERS LIST

FL162042 Bridgetown CANA in English 1846 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 16, CANA -- The independent Elections and Boundaries Commission (EBC) is to embark on a TT3 million dollar (one TT dollar: 41 cents U.S.) country-wide registration to revise Trinidad and Tobago's voter list. There has been no extensive review of the electoral list here since 1961. Plans for the programme were announced at a news conference today by the chairman of the EBC, Sir Issac Hayatalli.

The commission is in the process of training 1,400 temporary officers who will begin visiting areas throughout the country from June 10 for eight to 10 weeks. The new records will include all elctors not previously registered, delete the deceased and migrants, and provide information for a report on constituency boundaries which the EBC intends to submit to parliament.

Hayatalli said that the report on local government elections must be submitted by December 21, 1985, and on parliamentary elections by May 11, 1986. If however, elections -- constitutionally by early 1987 -- are called before the report dates, the present list will be used.

EBC officials said that arrangements have been made to have the new list fully computerised. Temporary identification cards and old cards are to be withdrawn, and all residents here will be issued new 10-year ID cards which will contain wider information such as date of birth and blood group. The new ID cards will be in three categories: blue for citizens of Trinidad and Tobago, pink for Commonwealth citizens, and buff for aliens resident here.